The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 5. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1893 NO. 16

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.17 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8.17 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8 .10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	a		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35	Rockhill	6 30a		
		am.		6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely Illustrated, $1.50 a year. AMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa

HOMEWARD BOUND.

BY BENJ. F. LEGGETT.

Swiftly the years are flying,
Longer the shadows lying,
Sweeter the voices crying
Out of the mist to me:
Ever the tides are going,
Ever the winds are blowing,
Onward the waves are flowing
Over the restless sea.

Onward forever drifting,
Waters and winds ashifting
Under the cloud, or rifting
Either in shade or shine;
Even the gales are veering—
Aimless the drift appearing—
Ever the end is nearing,
Nearing the misty line.

Ever the sails are filling,
Ever the winds are willing,
Piping a song and trilling
Over the leaning mast;
Swiftly the shores are leaving,
Swiftly the waters cleaving,
Over the ocean heaving—
Over the bar at last.

Self-Denial.

BY JONAS BUTTON.

I was one of the crew of the schooner Otto, eighty-five tons' burden, which, in 1887, was engaged in sealing in Behring Sea.

We were at Halifax, whither we had gone to revictual the ship and lay in other supplies, when one evening our bluff but tender-hearted captain came aboard, leading by the hand a thin-visaged, poorly clad lad of fourteen.

"This boy," he said, "came over from Liverpool as a stowaway in the James Sunderland. I saw the middy kick him ashore. The miserable condition of the boy so excited my sympathy that I concluded to take him with us, as I need a waiting-boy, and he expressed a wish to go. He has been in hard lines, and I wish him treated well. He will mess with me. I like the chap, for a landlubber, and am satisfied he will bring us good luck and not prove a Jonah."

Three days later, we weighed anchor and sailed away for the land of seals.

The boy, whose name was Ralph Franklin, was a bright and intelligent lad, gentlemanly and courteous, and soon became a favorite with all on board.

He informed us that he was an orphan, his parents having been dead about two years. Upon their death, he had gone to live with his father's brother, who was kind and good to him; but his uncle's wife had treated him so badly that he had taken the first opportunity to run away, and had hid as a stowaway in the James Sunderland, not caring where he went, so he escaped the cruel treatment of his aunt.

Ralph made himself so useful to the captain that we often wondered how he managed, in the past, to get along without him. He would light the captain's pipe, mix his grog, bring him his glass, and perform numerous other little offices, which his benefactor seemed highly to appreciate.

The captain's family, consisting of wife and ten-year-old daughter Eva, were on board, and frequent- of evenings we would assemble in the captain's cabin and have a concert—the most interesting part of which would be Ralph's singing and dancing.

We managed to pass the time very pleasantly until one morning I made a startling discovery which clouded the face of everyone on board.

We were forty-five days out from Halifax, and five or six degrees south of the equator. I carried the keys of the water-tanks, and, on going one morning to get some water for the cook, I was distressingly surprised to find one of the tanks, which I had thought full, empty, it having leaked out.

Anyone who has experienced it knows what it is to be at sea without water. I at once notified the captain of my discovery, and, after a consultation with the other officers and thoroughly considering the matter, we concluded to put into Montevideo, in Uruguay, for water.

Every person on the schooner was to be put on an allowance of one glass of water a day. It would be given out in the morning, and one could drink his share all at once, or make several drinks of it, as he preferred.

There are some who drink very little water, but almost everyone consumes many times more than a glassful in twenty-four hours.

Never was a Nihilist watched more closely by the Czar's detectives than I was watched by the crew of the schooner Otto.

Water was more precious than gold; and every time I went in the direction of the water-tanks, every pair of eyes was turned upon me to see that I did not take a glass of water to which I was not entitled.

One morning, after an unusually warm night, we assembled at the tank, each one with his glass in his hand and impatient for his share. I took out my key, and, fitting it to the faucet, began filling the glasses. When I handed the captain's little daughter her glass, she placed it to her lips and drained it before removing it. She then began crying, and in a pitiful and pleading voice she exclaimed:

"Oh, I am so thirsty! Please give me another glassful; please do, my throat is so dry and hot!"

I do not think there was a sordid selfish man in the crowd; but none of them had the courage to part with his cherished glass of water. Overcome by her pleadings, Ralph handed her his glass and said:

"Drink it; I'm not much thirsty."

Before the captain could prevent it, she took the glass, and, turning it to her lips, emptied it.

Ralph, with tears springing in his eyes, turned and walked away.

The captain insisted that Ralph should have another glassful out of the tank; but the boy stoutly refused it, claiming that it was not there to spare and that he could wait until morning, and wait he did.

There was not a man on board but who would, at that moment, have risked his life for the self-sacrificing little chap. The captain, with tears trickling down his rough sun-browned cheeks, clasped the boy to his breast and shouted:

"Three cheers for the best and bravest boy in the world!"

Old Neptune must have thought that something unusual was occurring when he heard those cheers, for they were given with a hearty good will.

We only suffered from thirst a few days longer, for we met an English merchantman who gave us some water, and we then had two glassfuls a day until we reached Montevideo.

Our catch of seals was unusually large, and the superstitious old captain attributed it to Ralph's presence on board.

When the cruise was over, the captain placed Ralph in school, and he will graduate this year from one of America's most famous universities.

The Study of Words.

Nothing is more fascinating than the study of words; nothing more clearly indicates the scholar as opposed to the mere tyro than the nice and fastidious use of these. In words we clothe our thoughts. Eloquent, subtle, poetical, or thrilling as these may be, they are intangible and invisible until arrayed in language. Unspoken thougts are like unborn children. They cannot come into the world or on the scene of human action till they are born of the spoken or the written word.

One way of acquiring a good vocabulary is, of course, by habitually associating with people who speak correctly, and whose choice of words is careful and elegant. To live with highly educated and congenial people is in itself a liberal education in this regard.

One sometimes wonders at the singular lapses into slovenly and illiterate blunders conspicuous in men and women who "should know better." True they should, and probably do know better, but in daily practice few people raise very much above the ordinary level of those with whom they always converse. A city-bred girl went to live in a part of the country where provincialisms are the curret coin of daily talk. Returning a few years later to her home, no one would have supposed her to be the same person, so many queer little phraees and downright forms of speech, inelegant and lacking in good form, had she, a very susceptible person, picked up and adopted.

If we wish our daughter to be proficient in music we take her to the most renowned artists. Technique may be acquired by constant practice under the best instructors, but she can gain feeling, appreciation of color and phrasing sincere and genuine culture in music only by hearing it rendered well; and this is true of both vocal and instrumental performance. So it is true that a good vocabulary is greatly augmented by habitually listening to an eloquent and beautiful speech, to the polished diction of the pulpit, to the rounded and rythmic sentences of prayer and praise. The young person who always goes to church will gain something not included in our usual thought of church-going—a larger and more facile vocabulary.

"For two years," said a student of French, "I heard no English that I could help. I attended a French church; I went wherever French was spoken, in public and in private; I lived in a French atmosphere."

This is equally true of English. A vocabulary is not gained in a day or a week. It is the slow accretion of many days, the development of many weeks.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Pay Attention.

Whatever you are about, pay attention to it. Keep your mind on what you are at. Think of what you are doing. Close attention is very much a matter of habit; and it is a habit which should be diligently cultivated.

Take, for instance, the habit of mind in reading. One law student has a general idea that he has seen a case reported somewhere, in which he rather believes a certain point arose—he is not quite sure of that—which was decided one way or the other, he dont remember which. Another student who had the same book in his hand the same length of time, remembers what reports it was in, the number of the volume, the name of the case, the names of the counsel, the points that came up, the views of the different judges, if there was a conflict of opinion upon them, and precisely what the dedision was. He even remembers the part of the book, the very number of the page where it is to be found. In his mind's eye he can see the lines, the words, the letters. He has the habit of fixed attention, which all students should strive to acquire.

The opposite extreme of loose reading and listening is illustrated by some amusing anecdotes. One is of a man who said he had recently read in some paper, he couldn't remember where it was, of a man named Johnston—he believed his name was Johnston—who had raised a thousand barrels of potatoes to the acre—he believed it was barrels, it might possibly have been bushels; he was quite sure it was potatoes, though possibly it might have been apples; it seemed a good deal for an acre, he might be mistaken about that—really it was impossible, it must have been more than an acre.

Another is of an old woman who said she had learned a sure way to tell whether an egg was good or not; she had heard of a great many before, but this was certain, and it was so simple, too: it was to just drop the egg into a pail of water, and if it was good it would—either sink or swim, she really had forgotten which.

It is a very good practice after laying a book down to take up a pen and see how much you can write of what you have read. After trying it regularly for a week you will be pleased to find how much more you can remember than you could at first. So rapidly does the habit of concentrating one's thoughts grow with cultivation.

Think of what you are doing and you will remember what you have done. Cultivate the habit of keeping wide-awake and of fixing your attention closely.

Chollie—Miss Figg is such an impulsive cweachuh. I do weally believe she had a notion to kiss me when we met on the stweet yesterday."

Miss Flypp—"Yes, she told me about it. She mistook you for your sister."

—More people, adults and children, are troubled with costiveness than with any other ailment. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will cure costiveness and prevent the diseases which result from it. For sale by T. M. Logan.

THE ITEM, $1 per year.

A WORLD'S FAIR HORROR.

NEARLY A SCORE PERISH IN A FIRE TRAP.

The Cold Storage Building Burned to the Ground — Firemen on a Tower Cut Off From Escape—They Leaped to the Roof, Seventy Feet Below, Only to Perish.

Amid a scene of horror and confusion on the World's Fair Grounds at Chicago a flimsily constructed building erected by the Hercules Iron Company, used as a cold storage warehouse and ice skating rink, was burned to the ground between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. As far as was known at midnight eighteen men were killed and nineteen others injured. At least eleven firemen, probably two lemonade girls and four other persons were killed and about forty persons were injured, many of them fatally.

Just how the fire started will probably never be known. Fire showed itself in the tower of the cold storage warehouse at 1.30 o'clock. The entire brigade of the World's Fair Fire Department answered an alarm. Reaching the scene of the blaze, Chief Murphy ordered his men to the roof of the building, whence a score or more clambered up the ladders of the tower to the top balcony, where, 150 feet above the earth, the flames were curling about the cupola.

The grounds were thronged with visitors. The heavens were blue above. A brisk north wind swept over the park and the gaudy engines and carts seemed but to add to the holiday appearance of the scene.

A line of hose was dragged up to the waiting firemen on the top balcony. A truck Captain came to the edge of the roof and shouted the signal for a steamer to begin pumping. Before the order had been transmitted to the engineman the fire suddenly burst through the white sides of the tower, midway of its height.

The treacherous element had eaten its way down the wooden siding between the iron chimney and the exterior until the men on the balcony were cut off. A shout from the assembled thousands told them of their danger. They had been watching the flames above them, and discovered those below only when it was too late.

Chief Murphy himself had led his men on their perilous climb to the balcony, and when the fire burst forth below he ordered them to save themselves. They could not go down as they had come up, for the interior of the tower was a roaring crater.

The men of the hook and ladder trucks, seeing the peril of their comrades, sprang to their machines, and the big ladders were slowly hoisted against the roof. Meantime the flames spread with incredible rapidity. The men worked like trojans, but it was almost instantly apparent that the heavy ladders could not be drawn to the roof in time to save the men in the tower. The poor fellows rushed to the south side of the balcony and swarmed down the line of hose. Five men slipped down the smoking tube and then it gave way.

With this avenue of escape cut off the men surged back to the north balcony. A rope was made fast to the chimney, and a fireman started to slip down to the roof, seventy-five feet below. Twelve feet from the balcony the rope met the flames and snapped, dashing the poor fellows who clung to it to the roof.

The calmness of despair settled on the men still in the balcony. To remain where they were meant cremation; to jump meant to be dashed to pieces. Silent and grim the little band hung over the side of their death trap, and watched their fellows struggling hopelessly to raise the ladders. Over, under, and all about them, surged the fire. Not a man lost his head. None shrank back. None cried out.

When every vestige of hope was gone, one by one they dropped through the sea of flames that surrounded them to the roof below. Strong men in the crowd sickened and turned away as the blue-clothed forms shot through the air.

Women fainted as the mangled bodies bounded up after striking the roof. Sixteen men jumped from the burning balcony, and as the last one sprang out, the tower, completely enveloped in flames, tottered and fell with a crash. The burning mass smashed through the roof, carrying with it the dead and wounded who had not been dragged to a place of safety.

But the horror did not end here. Two minutes after the fall of the tower the entire roof was ablaze. One hundred men were on it. So quickly did the fire spread that the ladders on the east and south sides of the building were cut off. The only way of escape for the gallant hundred was down a single ladder at the north end of the building. The deeds of heroism, of self-sacrifice and courage performed in the few minutes that it took to clear the roof will never be told.

The able-bodied men rushed to save their helpless fellows, who lay about with cruelly broken bodies, the result of the leap from the tower. Every one who was not buried in the burning debris was lowered to the ground by ropes or in strong arms. Then the blistered heroes sought the north ladder.

About them surged the fire. Flames curled around their legs, stabbed at their faces and licked off their moustaches and eyebrows. But here, as in the tower, there was no outcry, no struggle for precedence, no cowardice. Down the ladder they swarmed, by twos and threes and on both sides. The last man had scarcely left the roof when it fell with a roar.

The work of the hospital corps, the Columbian Guard, and the World's Fair officials was admirable. When it became apparent that the fire would be serious, Colonel Rice established fire lines, and, calling out the full force of guards, placed a cordon about the building to hold back the crowds. The United States regulars, the French marines and the sailors from the Spanish caravels were also called into service.

Twenty thousand people saw the horror. When the tower fell on the unfortunates on the roof, the groan that went up seemed to shake the skies. Army officers, whose faces never blanched in the face of death, covered their eyes, turned away, and shuddered. Bearded men cried out. Women swooned, and children stood transfixed with horror.

The fire was an intense hot one. Firemen, guards, and workmen about the building were prostrated by the heat. When the fire had been burning an hour the World's Fair stables, to the south of the cold storage warehouse, caught fire. Both buildings were completely destroyed.

By 4 o'clock the fire was under control, and at 5 the melancholy work of searching the ruins for the bodies of the brave men who were lost was commenced.

The cold storage warehouse was not in any way a part of the Exposition. It was far from all the main buildings in the southwestern corner of the grounds, and was several rods below the Sixty-third street entrance.

The cold storage building had a capacity for 600 car loads of perishable provisions, with an ice-producing plant, capable of freezing 120 tons each day, besides a summer skating rink 180 feet long and eighty-five feet wide. It was perhaps the largest building on the grounds used for a private exhibit, and in it was some of the most valuable and recent inventions in refrigeration. It was five stories high, of Romanesque design, with four corner towers shaped like the big centre one in which the men were killed. At the entrance was a massive arch, with eight Roman columns supporting it. The engine rooms, containing three 120-ton machines, filled two of the stories, and on either side of the main hall was a gallery intended to allow visitors to witness the entire process of artificial ice making. The loss on the building and its contents is estimated at $600,000.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

BALTIMORE'S fielding is hard to beat.

HEMMING is pitching great ball for Louisville.

LOUISVILLE is now playing as good ball as the best of them.

WARD, of New York, leads the second basemen in batting.

DOWD, Brodie and Bannon make a fast outfield for St. Louis.

SOUTHERN Leaguers still think Denny the king of third basemen.

CATCHER GRIM, of Louisville, has developed into a terrific slugger.

THE Clevelands are hitting the ball harder than any of the Western clubs.

KENNEDY is fast pushing out Stein as the premier pitcher of the Brooklyns.

PHILADELPHIA is in the best shape for pennant ball of all the League teams.

BREITENSTEIN has been doing nearly all of the successful pitching for St. Louis this year.

STAFFORD, the new outfielder signed by New York, comes from the Augusta (Ga.) team.

THE pitchers have lost more in accuracy than efficiency by the increased pitching distance.

IT is generally conceded that Washington has the best all-round hitting team in the League.

LONG has made about one-third of Boston's errors, more than any other player in the League.

RADFORD, of Washington, is the best waiter in the League, having gone to first on called balls forty-eight times.

THE increase in the pitching distance makes it almost impossible for two men to do the twirling for a club.

VICKERY, of Washington, is the hardest hitting pitcher in the League. He has made eleven hits out of twenty-four times at the bat.

SINCE 1868 Yale has won forty-one games from Harvard to thirty-four victories for the crimson. Yale in that time has scored 506 runs to 441 for Harvard.

NEW YORK closed a deal for a new battery, securing Pitcher Lester German and Catcher Park Wilson, of the Augusta (Ga.) team. These players have been winning many games for the Augusta Club. Sigsby was released.

PITCHER COLCOLOUGH, of the Charleston (S. C.) Club, accomplished the feat recently of disposing, under the new rules, of an opposing team, without a safe hit. The hard-hitting Montgomerys faced him on this occasion. This is said to be the first time this season that this feat has been performed.

INTENSE interest in the National game continues to pervade the country. If the umpire gauge be used, the measurement shows a steady increase of enthusiasm. The more umpires there are mobbed the more intense is the baseball enthusiasm. If there were no interest in the game the cranks wouldn't care a copper how the umpire decided points in the game.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Philadel...	43	22	.662	St. Louis.	30	35	.462
Boston....	42	23	.646	New York.	29	36	.446
Pittsburg..	38	28	.576	Chicago...	29	36	.446
Cleveland.	33	26	.559	Baltimore.	27	36	.429
Brooklyn.	35	29	.547	Wash'ng'n.	26	40	.394
Cincinnati.	32	34	.485	Louisville.	18	37	.327

ARMY BILL PASSED.

The Kaiser's Pet Measure Has a Majority of Sixteen.

The Army bill was passed by the German Reichstag by a majority of sixteen. The vote stood 201 in favor of the measure to 185 against it. The bill was placed on its final passage at 2.15 o'clock in the afternoon. Count von der Decken, a leader of the Guelphs, made a strong speech against the measure, basing his objections to it on the theory that it would have the same deplorable consequences that followed the war of 1866 between Hanover and Prussia.

Herr Bebel, a leader of the Social Democrats, in a speech that occupied twenty minutes in its delivery, defended the French people, or at least a section of them, against the insinuations that had been made to the effect that they were the cause of the Government wanting an increased military force. It was not the French workingmen, he said, who were aggressive. It was only the bourgeoisie who entertained the desire for revenge against Germany. The continued demands for increases in the German army were caused solely by the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. If Germany should be threatened with invasion by a foreign power, it would be the German workingmen, who are Socialists, who would defend the soil, and not the rotten bourgeoisie of Germany.

Herr von Kardoff, a Reichspartei leader, supported the bill in a speech in which he declared that the measure was demanded to strengthen the agrarian population in order to stop Socialist inroads.

Nine other members spoke for and against the measure, and the final vote was then taken.

The bill was adopted by a majority slightly larger than that given on its second reading.

After the bill had finally been adopted the Reichstag was declared closed.

BULLETS AT A PICNIC.

A Drunken Idiot After Shooting a Boy is Killed.

While a score of excursionists were seated on the porch of Nick Schenville's fishing station at Chef Menteur, twenty miles from New Orleans, La., Rudolph Bienvenue, a half idiotic deaf mute, whose drunken actions had led to his ejection from Schenville's house, fired two loads of buckshot into the party at a distance of fifty feet. None of the shots took effect and Bienvenue moved away across the bridge spanning Chef Menteur.

Reloading his gun, he walked back to the party and again fired upon it. Tony Schenville returned the fire, but failed to hit the mute. Bienvenue fired a fourth time, wounding Tony Schenville. The seventeen-year-old brother of the wounded man caught up a weapon and fired twice at the mute. The second load took effect and killed him instantly. The body fell from the bridge into the Chef.

MANGLED IN A WRECK.

A TERRIFIC RAILROAD COLLISION AT NEWBURG, N. Y.

The Day Express Jumped a Switch Near the Station and Crashed Into a Freight Train in the Freight Yard—A List of Those Killed and Injured—Heroic Rescuers.

Six persons killed outright and twenty-two mangled human beings, three of whom were fatally injured, is the record of a railway disaster at Newburg, N. Y. The Chicago Express, on the West Shore road, due there at 12.04 p. m. was running forty miles an hour when the locomotive left the main track, and, running about 500 feet, collided head on with locomotive No. 206, standing in the yard ready to go out as soon as the express had passed.

The train was filled with people in five coaches, one of them a Wagner. Coach No. 71—the third from the locomotive—struck against a freight car which stood on a side track. The west side of the coach was torn away and the passengers thrown to the centre of the aisle. When the collision with the locomotive came they were again hurled to the rear of the car. It was in this coach that nearly all the casualties occurred. The dead are:

Mrs. Eliza Klemm, wife of Antoine Klemm, of Highland Falls, N. Y. An unknown woman, apparently about thirty-four years old, of Hebrew cast of countenance. She had an open-faced gold watch, turquois eardrops, and wore a blue calico dress with white stripes. Mrs. Pauline Wright, Brooklyn, mother of Mrs. Leopold Michael. Miss Ross Reilly, West Park, N. Y. Addie Elberson, aged three, of Setauket, Long Island; skull crushed. Julia Michel, aged ten; fractured skull and right leg broken.

The train was composed of locomotive No. 200, a baggage car, three passenger coaches and a Wagner parlor car. The train was filled with passengers. Every seat in car No. 71, which was attached to the baggage car, was filled. At Cornwall, the first station south of Newburg, the express was twelve minutes behind time, and to make it up the train ran at the rate of forty miles an hour between those points.

A mile south of Newburg station and at the end of a bend in the line is the West Shore Railroad yard. A freight train stood on a siding in the yard ready to move on to the main track and go south to New York City. The nose of the locomotive of the freight train was about 150 feet from the switch at the main line. Engineer Fred Holland was in the cab. The freight was not to move until the north bound express had passed. James T. Quinn is the switchman at that point.

The express came whizzing along, and for some incomprehensible reason the switch was open, so that the train ran on to the siding, and was rushing into the engine of the freight train. Both engineers saw the danger, and though the time was short, Skelly of the passenger train whistled down brakes and shut off steam.

The distance was so short that Skelly's precautions were of little avail. An instant later his engine struck the locomotive of the freight. By the awful force of the impact both engines reared up and then dropped, completely wrecked and enveloped in clouds of steam. The firemen and engineers jumped from the cabs before the engines came together and, though the men were badly hurt, they saved their lives.

The weight of the cars behind No. 71 and the immovability of the freight train in front crushed No. 71 into junk. Twisted iron, huge slivers of wood and trucks were piled up in the utmost confusion, while in the middle of this mass of wreckage half a hundred passengers were fighting for their lives. The cries of the imprisoned ones, the groans and shrieks of those who were wounded were agonizing. Car 71 was so completely destroyed that nothing but the wheels were unimpaired. A panic seized the occupants of the other cars, and in the mad rush to get out many of them had their clothing stripped off. Many were so scared that they broke the glass in windows and crawled out head first and dropped to the ground.

William H. Callihan, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's force, whose office is near-by, telegraphed to Newburg calling for all the doctors in town. Axes and levers were procured and the work of rescue went on like wildfire. A row of workmen's cottages to the left of the road were thrown open for the reception of the wounded who were not badly hurt. Those seriously hurt were laid on the grass on the right side of the track, where they were attended by the physicians. The dead bodies of two women were found pinioned under a lot of broken seats. Another dead woman was taken from under the remnants of the front trucks. The fourth dead woman was discovered beneath the fragments of the rear end of the car. The dead child was not found until two hours later, when one of the company's wreckers removing cars came upon the little one crushed in between two cross ties.

DIED WHILE CLINCHED.

A Most Remarkable Tragedy at Pelhamville, N. Y.

The 8 o'clock express train from Springfield on the New Haven road struck and instantly killed two men on the track opposite Hoiler's ice house, near Pelhamville, N. Y.

After passing Pelhamville the engineer noticed the two men standing on the track close together. They were apparently fighting, as they were seen to strike each other.

The engineer blew the whistle repeatedly, but neither of the men paid any heed to it. When the engine was within a few yards of the men the engineer reversed his engine and did all he could to stop the train, but to no effect.

As the locomotive struck the two men they were clinching and were engaged in a desperate struggle. Their bodies were thrown ahead of the locomotive on the track, and the entire train passed over them. Both men were mangled in a horrible manner.

The remains were gathered up and conveyed to Davis's Morgue at Mount Vernon. Both of the dead men appeared to be under thirty years of age and Irishmen. They had the appearance of laborers.

DEATH AT THE CROSSING.

Three Persons Struck by a Train and Instantly Killed.

Panhandle train No. 9 on the Indianapolis division struck a buggy with three people in it at Rich's Crossing, near Richmond, Ind., and killed all three of the occupants. Mrs. Elizabeth Ganz, aged thirty-nine, wife of John Ganz; son, aged eleven, and the daughter Mary, aged nine. They had been visiting Mrs. Ganz's brother and were returning home.

LATER NEWS.

STURGIS T. DICK, cashier and son of the founder of the banking house of J. R. Dick & Company at Meadville, Penn., committed suicide. There had been a slight run on the bank during the past few days.

MISS SUSAN LAWLER, age twenty-one, of Fairhaven, Conn., and Carlton Clover, an eight-year-old boy, of Branford, were drowned in Branford River. They were in bathing with a large party. The boy went beyond his depth, called for assistance, and Miss Lawler attempted to rescue him.

THE French colony in New York City celebrated the 104th anniversary of the fall of the Bastile with festivities.

THE Bank of Mound Valley, Kan., owned by C. M. Condon, of Oswego, was robbed by three men who rode into the town and entering the bank tied and gagged the cashier, J. O. Wilson, and secured the money in sight, which amounted to $600.

A YELLOWISH black cloud came up from the west and swept through Stillwater, Minn., along Lake St. Croix, thence across the lake, and spent itself in the Wisconsin woods to the southeast. Two persons were killed, William Anez and Samuel Simonson.

THE National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., has failed; the liabilities are about $1,000,000 and assets estimated at over $2,000,000.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has decided that the foreign exhibitors at the World's Fair will be allowed to sell their exhibits after the Exposition. This decision, it is said, is very disappointing to the managers of the Fair, who expected large percentages on the sale of the goods.

IT is learned at the Pension Office that 2560 pensioners have been suspended under Secretary Hoke Smith's recent ruling, requiring beneficiaries of the act of June 27, 1890, to prove total disability where they are drawing pensions of $12 a month.

THE insurrection in the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul has been quelled.

THE Glen House on the White Mountains of New Hampshire was destroyed by fire; the loss is $100,000.

CHRISTOPHER KEPPELL, eighteen, and John Keppell, twenty-six, residing in Central Falls, were drowned in Cranberry Pond, North Attleboro, R. I., while bathing.

AN explosion of fireworks occurred at a grove near Chicago, Ill., in which an Italian society was holding a picnic. The explosion resulted in the killing of four persons—three men and a boy—and the wounding of twelve others.

THE last open Sunday of the World's Fair did not show any improvement upon other Sundays in point of attendance, but as nearly all passholders paid the entrance fee of fifty cents, the fund for the benefit of the sufferers from the cold storage fire was increased in a substantial way. About $30,000 was realized.

REAR-ADMIRAL EARL ENGLISH, United States Navy, retired, died at his home in Washington, aged sixty-nine years.

ADMIRAL HUMANN'S report to the French Government states that his vessels were fired on by Siamese forts, and it was only then that the gunboats made use of their cannons.

HUSIATYN, a town of four thousand inhabitants in Austrian Galicia, has been half destroyed by fire. Twelve persons were burned to death.

THE VIKING IN CHICAGO.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Norsemen on the Lake.

The United States steamship Michigan and the Blake, accompanied by a flotilla of excursion steamboats and yachts bearing an enthusiastic number of Norsemen, steamed north from Chicago to meet the Viking ship in tow of the revenue cutter Andy Johnson. Every vessel was draped in rainbow fashion, the flag of Norway and the Stars and Stripes being prominent. When the Viking was sighted north of Evanston a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. Captain Anderson and his crew were taken aboard the Ivanhoe, where they were received by the Norwegian Commissioners.

There was some speechmaking and luncheon was served in the Ivanhoe's cabin, after which the procession started for Jackson Park. When off Van Buren street Mayor Harrison, from the deck of the City of Columbus, welcomed the Norsemen to the city. Captain Anderson replying from the prow of the Viking.

The flotilla steamed on to Jackson Park, where, amid the thunder of cannons and shrieking whistles, the Godstadfind dropped anchor off the White City.

Representatives of all Nations in uniform, with native costumes, were grouped about on the pier and welcomed the Norsemen. A parade was formed and the visitors escorted to the Administration Building, where they were formally welcomed by the Exposition officers.

BANGKOK FORTS SHELLED.

Twenty Siamese Killed and Fourteen Wounded by the French.

A despatch from Bangkok, capital of Siam, states that twenty Siamese were killed and fourteen wounded during the exchange of fires between the forts at the mouth of the Menam River and the French gunboats Comete and Inconstante, which forced the passage of the bar in the face of orders from the Siamese Government prohibiting their entry into the river.

The only official news of the trouble between the French and the Siamese received at the State Department at Washington was contained in a brief despatch from Acting Consul-General Boyd at Bangkok, stating that after an hour's engagement the French vessel had passed the forts below Bangkok.

The next day after the shelling the French Minister informed the Siamese Government that the commanders of the gunboats Comete and Inconstante misunderstood the situation when they fired upon the Paknam forts and ascended the Menam River. The announcement was then made that an armistice had been concluded and that the incident might possibly be explained by France as regrettable.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE officers of the Russian warships in New York Harbor were the guests of General Butterfield at his country home on the Hudson.

As a precautionary measure many drug importing houses of New York City began to insert the gold clause in their terms of sale.

THE agents of the trunk lines met in New York City and decided to run excursion trains to Chicago, and to charge one fare for the round trip.

THE suit of Wanamaker & Brown, of Philadelphia, Penn., to secure the closing of the World's Fair on Sundays was thrown out of court.

THE funeral of Associate Justice R. Blatchford, of the United States Supreme Court, took place at Newport, R. I.

DURING the firing at Sandy Hook, N. J., of the Brown segmental wire gun, with a charge of forty-one pounds of powder, a muzzle velocity of over 2400 feet per second, and a pressure of 48,000 pounds was obtained. This was declared the best record ever obtained with brown powder from any gun in the world.

AT Lancaster, Penn., 15,000 people saw the funeral of Daniel Kreider, his wife and four of their children, who were murdered at Cando, North Dakota, by Albert Bomberger. Kreider and his wife lived in Lancaster County before they moved West.

A TERRIFIC explosion of gas occurred on the copper vein of the Pettebone Mine at Forty-fort, near Wilkesbarre, Penn., by which two men were instantly killed, two fatally injured, and two others very badly burned.

THE officers of the Russian warships were welcomed at the City Hall by Mayor Gilroy, of New York City, and were entertained with an excursion around the harbor and a dinner at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

NAT CLARK, aged thirty-eight years, and George Adams, aged twenty-three years, belonging to a party of campers from Ashland, Mass., went fishing on Lake Cochituate in a canoe and were drowned.

THE Grand Jury, at New York City, has indicted Doctor Henry C. W. Meyer and Maria Meyer, his wife, for murder in the first degree. The specific charge against them is that they caused the death by poisoning of Gustave A. J. Baum, but behind this is a shocking story. Scores of murders, committed in different cities for the purpose of obtaining life insurance money, are laid at their doors.

South and West.

WILLIAM WADDELL, his wife and four children, while in camp at Englewood, Kan., awaiting the opening of the Cherokee strip, were drowned by the flooding of their dugout.

THE Chamberlain Investment Company, of Denver, Col., the largest real estate concern in the West, has closed its doors. The liabilities, direct and contingent, are $2,362,118 and assets $3,000,000.

A WHOLE section of prisoners attempted to escape at the House of Correction, Ionia, Mich. Three were killed.

A STORM struck Fergus Falls, Minn., which was one of the most disastrous that ever visited the country. East of the city farm after farm lost everything growing. Fully twenty thousand acres were damaged, and $100,000 will not cover the loss.

THE North Galveston (Texas) Land and Improvement Association has gone into the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are estimated at $500,000.

Two miners were burned to death by an explosion of fire damp in Mine No. 1, at Cumberland, Md.

THE banking house of W. D. Thornton & Son, at Shelbyville, Ill., has failed. It was the depository for all the city, township and county bonds. The liabilities are probably $500,000.

THE Colorado Silver Convention at Denver was both big and sensational. Coliseum Hall, the largest in the city, contained fully 2000 people when the convention was called to order by President Merrick. Most of the day was spent in speechmaking. The sensational feature of the day was the speech of the Populist Governor, Waite, who said he would rather fight than submit to the "gold bug conspiracy."

ISAAC MITCHELL and his entire family, consisting of five persons, were poisoned, at Charleston, S. C. Mitchell and his daughter Ada died immediately.

THE Silver Convention of Colorado issued an appeal to the people of the United States in defence of bimetallism.

COMMISSIONER LOCHREN, of the Pension Bureau, issued an order directing that hereafter in making calls upon the War and Navy Departments for information regarding the services of applicants for pensions, a request shall be made for a full military and medical history of the soldier.

SECRETARY OF STATE GRESHAM refers to the courts the claim made by the Italian Consul-General to be exempt from the services of legal papers in an attachment suit.

Washington.

IT has been decided to allow enlisted men to purchase discharges from the navy after three months' service.

THE customs receipts for New York in June were $9,837,798, a reduction of $629,909 as compared with the preceding month and of $253,472 as compared with the corresponding month of 1892.

A STATEMENT issued from the Treasury Department shows that the net gold in the Treasury at the end of June last was $95,485,413, which was more than the total at the end of either of the two months preceding.

COMMODORE WILSON resigned as Chief Constructor of the Navy and Philip Hichborn was named as his successor.

Foreign.

CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI has assured the German Kaiser that he is now confident of a majority of from twenty-five to thirty votes in favor of the military bill.

THE Parnellites deserted Gladstone and supported two motions, which were lost, amending clause 9 of the Home Rule bill; one amendment provided for retaining the full Irish representation at Westminster; the other for excluding Irish members entirely.

THE Germans have sent a war ship to look after their interests on the coast of Siam.

EIGHTY-FIVE cases and forty deaths from cholera were reported in one day from Alexandria, Egypt; there were five cases and four deaths in Toulon, France.

CIVIL war has again broken out in Nicaragua. The citizens of Leon are in arms against the government established when Sacaza was overthrown. While visiting in Leon the Executive and Commander of Army were imprisoned. The military barracks were also seized.

HOSTILITIES have begun in Samoa between the forces of King Malietoa and Mataafa; Malietoa has captured a rebel outpost.

THE German Reichstag debated the Army bill on second reading, and passed, by a vote of 196 to 187, the first article, fixing for two years the peace effective at 479,229 men.

THE JAPANESE EXHIBIT.

ORIENTAL FARMING PRODUCTS AT THE FAIR.

Japan's Section of the Agricultural Building is an Interesting Place to Visit--Various Tea Exhibits--The Japanese Honey Industry--Domestic Fowls of the Country.

Agriculture is the occupation of the greater part of the people of Japan. The mountainous and volcanic nature of the country renders large portions untillable. For probably the same reason the soil is not naturally very fertile, but it can be, and is, made so by the abundant use of compost. Moreover, not even half of what is fairly fertile is under cultivation: but the amount of cultivated land is gradually increasing, and the harvests are becoming richer. But it can be readily understood that if, for any reason, the crops fail, severe suffering will be widespread. The prosperity of the country depends upon the prosperity of the farmers.

JAPANESE VEGETABLE PEDDLERS.

The front entrance to Japan's pavilion in the Agricultural Building, says the Chicago Record, is at the south end of the Japanese section. The doorway is constructed of native woods in the style of a native gateway, with a gable roof. Just inside the entrance is a booth devoted to the exhibit of tea from Shizuoka Kem (prefecture).

The Shizuoka tea is of the first quality. Its fine flavor has been developed through the culture of many years. The annual product is 25,000,000 pounds, of which 20,000,000 pounds are exported to the United States. A small sample package of this tea is given away, of which a tiny cup may be had in the Japanese tea house.

Mr. M. Hoshita is the overseer of the Shizuoka exhibits; Mr. T. Watanabe is in charge of the different exhibits of tea, and Mr. K. Tawara is chief of both the fisheries and the agricultural bureaus. These gentlemen are always pleased to make explanations to the visitors. The sample package is put up in paper dipped in the tannic acid of an unripe persimmon to preserve it from moisture. Mr. Watanabe is "purveyor of tea to his Imperial Majesty's Court of Japan."

Just beyond the Shizuoka booth is the exhibit of Ise tea, above which is a series of pictures illustrative of the different stages and kinds of labor employed upon the leaves from picking to shipping. A group of photographs of similar scenes may also be found just over the front entrance. Ise is the name of a province famous for its traditions and its tea. It is the place where, according to Japanese history (unfortunately not credible), Jimmu Tenno, the Japanese Romulus, in 660, B. C., laid the foundations of the Japanese empire. It is now the most sacred spot in all Japan, the seat of the ancient and popular shrines where the ancestors of the present emperor are worshiped. It is also the place where, according to tradition, the tea-plat was first discovered and cultivated.

Other important agricultural products exhibited by the Japanese are rice, barley, wheat, buckwheat, beans, sweet potatoes (dried), daikon (a large, bitter radish, which is a staple article of diet) and tobacco.

A great many kinds of jellies and sweetmeats are made by the Japanese from vegetable products and are harmless and delicious. Several varieties of bottled, boxed and canned fruits, jellies and confections are on exhibition. The sembei is a kind of waffle much liked by both natives and foreigners. Many kinds of ame also are exhibited. The advertisement of one is a curiosity:

"The manufacture of the Awa-Ame is perfected by my house with experiments of many years and scientific principles. It contains more nutritive materials. That taste is very sweet. Persons who have tasted it always would taken the cheerful feelings.

"The Okinakan, a cake, is made of the Awa-Ame again. It is most delicate in taste and especially excellent quality for tea-cake. There is no slightest danger for the change of its taste kept long.

"Both are so honorable that obtained medal at each time of National industrial exhibitions.

"Original manufactured by Osugi Kurouimon.

"Pass sixteenth generations to me from the first manufacturer of my house. Continuing about during 270 years."

The Japanese honey industry is also represented at the World's Fair by specimens of

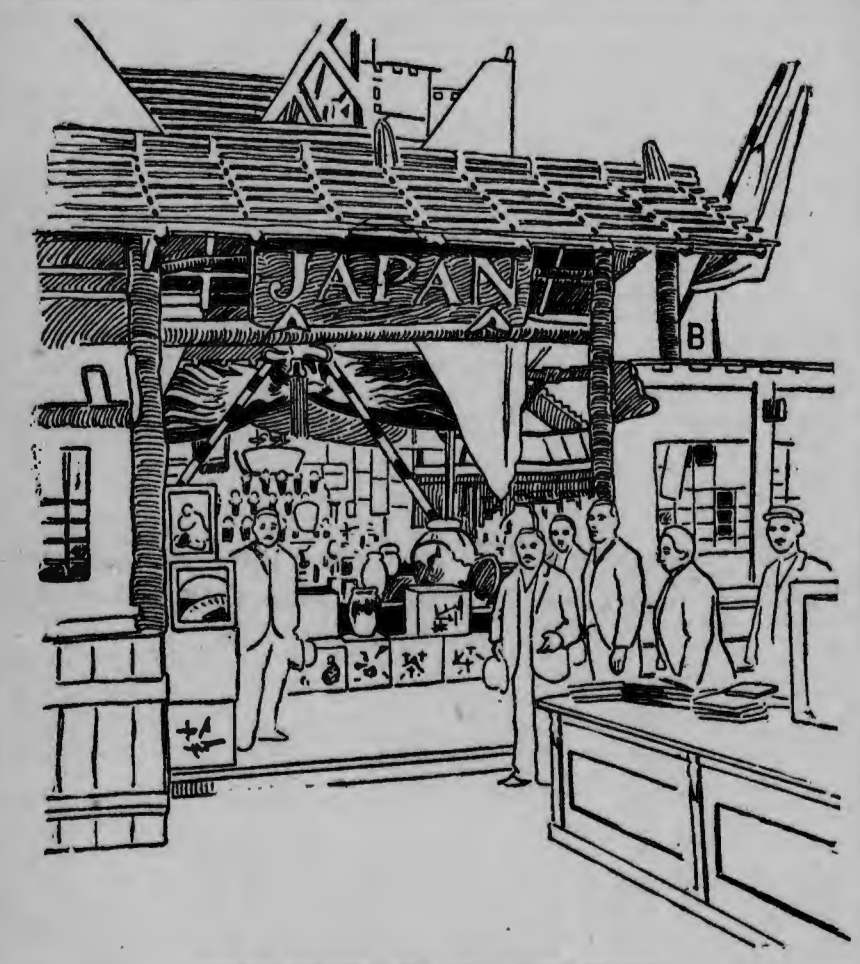
A JAPANESE TEA HOUSE.

bees, honey, beeswax and hives. The Japanese agriculture bureau has published a little pamphlet explaining the way of using the hive, the method of collecting honey and giving the names of the plants from which the bees get honey. It is there stated also that one swarm will produce 13,582 pounds of honey and 7497 pounds of beeswax, and that honey sells for nine sen (cents) a kin (1.325 pounds), and beeswax at thirty sen a kin.

An interesting feature of the Japanese agricultural section is the exhibit of domestic fowls. One coop contains some bantams, which are kept mostly as pets, though the flesh may be used as food. Another cage contains Siamese game fowl, whose flesh, being almost as delicious as that of turkey, is largely used as food. The cock exhibited is about two years old, weighs almost ten pounds and has never been defeated. A good fighter will command from twenty to eighty yen (dollars). The high coop holds long-tailed fowls. The cock, four years old, has a tail measuring 10½ feet in length. The black cock, only two years old, has a tail five feet long.

The Japanese have likewise on exhibition specimens of their wild birds, both useful and injurious, and of their forage plants. They have published descriptive catalogues of both birds and plants. The former are divided into three classes:- The beneficial birds of forest and farm, twenty-one varieties the birds used for food, thirty-five varieties, and the birds for miscellaneous uses, fourteen varieties. These are numbered consecutively, and are carefully described as to location, characteristics and utility. The forage plants, similarly numbered, are minutely described with reference to duration of growth, height, flowering, seed-ripening and cutting times, produce to the acre, composition and locality.

Last, but not least interesting, are five pictures which hang in the southwest corner of the Japanese pavilion, and represent methods of hunting. One shows the way of catching small birds by hanging cages of decoy birds near bird-limed twigs. Another represents sportsmen, in the early morning or evening twilight, when the wild ducks are flying low, catching them in nets at the end of long bamboo poles. The two pictures at the extremes portray the two allied methods of catching wild duck on Lake Tega in Chiba prefecture. One is by means of bird-limed ropes stretched over the surface of the water; the other is by a number of large spread-nets toward which the ducks are driven by hunters. The remaining picture illustrates Japanese hawking, which was a very popular sport in former times.



JAPANESE EXHIBIT IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

EUGENE SECOR, of Forest City, Iowa, has been appointed judge in the honey exhibits.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has decided that foreign exhibitors may sell their exhibits for delivery after the Fair.

ONE thing which strikes the average visitor with peculiar force is the almost total absence of drunken men at the Fair.

THE Board of Lady Managers voted each member an Isabella quarter. They have confirmed some selections for Judges on Awards.

BUFFALO is the first city to follow the example of Brooklyn. It has arranged for the celebration of Buffalo Day at the World's Fair. The date fixed is August 23.

MANAGERS of the Virginia and New York Buildings are much troubled by the work of vandals, who have written and carved their names all over the walls of these splendid structures. It may yet become necessary to exclude the public from portions of the buildings if these petty outrages continue.

THE office of W. I. Buchanan, Chief of the Department of Agriculture, was thronged a few days ago with foreign commissioners, who came in response to an invitation from the exhibitors of agricultural machinery to to make a tour of inspection through the machinery annex. At night the commissioners were dined at a hotel, seventy-five of them being present, with nearly one hundred exhibitors.

EXHIBITORS in the galleries and upper floors of the large buildings complain that visitors will not climb the stairs to view their displays, and they sit idly by waiting for the crowd that never comes. Many of these persons have gone to great expense in furnishing and finishing up magnificent booths in which to show their goods, and they do not feel that the attention given them warrants the outlay.

BEST ARMOR MADE.

It is Made in the United States, and is Also the Cheapest.

A successful test of nickel steel armor plates took place at Indian Head, near Washington. Two plates were tested, one a nine-inch plate representing the side armor for the monitor Monadnock and a seventeen-inch plate representing the armor to be used for the barbettes on the new battleship Indiana. The nine-inch plate was fired at with an eight-inch rifle, and while two of the shots penetrated it, it withstood the test successfully and was accepted.

In testing the seventeen-inch plate a twelve-inch rifle and Carpenter's projectiles, weighing 850 pounds each, were used. The plate was placed 320 feet from the muzzle of the rifle. For the first shot a charge of 300 pounds of powder was used. The projectile penetrated the plate 16 6-10 inches. The second shot, hurled with increased velocity, penetrated the plate and three inches of the heavy oaken backing behind it. The third shot, sent with still increased velocity, passed clear through the seventeen inches of armor, thirty-six inches of heavy oaken timber behind and a bank of earth four feet thick, and was lost. No cracks were developed in the plate.

Even more satisfactory than the showing made by the plates was that made by the projectiles. The eight-inch shells were of the Holzer conical pattern and the twelve-inch of the Carpenter conical pattern. All four of the shells that were recoveted appeared wholly unchanged to the unpracticed eye of the layman, and the gauge showed that they were disturbed to such a small degree that they might again be fired with the attachment of a new strip of rifling. Some idea of the force with which the shells struck the face of the plates may be gained from the fact that the energy of the last shot fired was equivalent to the force necessary to move a mass of 21,600 tons through one foot of space. The cost of the test was $23,000, and falls on the Government.

Commodore Sampson said: "The tests today demonstrate that the United States makes the best armor in the world, and makes it much cheaper than other Nations are able to produce it. We pay for the addition of nickel to the steel plate half a cent a pound, or $11.20 a ton. Mr. Bouvard, of the Cruzot Works, who was with us to-day, tells me that the French Government pays $140 a ton for the addition of nickel to the steel plates.

THE LABOR WORLD.

FRANCE reports 1300 labor societies.

MICHIGAN idle miners are in distress.

CHICAGO reports 7000 idle carpenters.

OUR telephones employ 10,000 persons.

A Paris concern employs 2000 printers.

IN 1250 wages were eight cents per day.

TOLEDO, Ohio, unions run a night school

RAT catching is a paying London occupation.

THE unemployed of Australia are in rebellion.

HARTFORD (Conn.) electric linemen use bicycles on their rounds.

SAN FRANCISCO'S Salvation Army has secured work for 600 men.

CONNECTICUT has passed a law protecting union labels by a fine of $100.

PUEBLO (Col.) unions protest against the importation of men from the East.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED West Virginia miners struck for the reinstatement of one man.

MUNICIPAL unskilled laborers in St. Etienne, France, get fifty-three cents a day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., reports a greater number of unemployed than has existed since 1876.

THE General Union of Carpenter has 4128 members in England and was organized over sixty years ago.

BOTTLE blowing by machinery at Woodbury, N. J., is attracting widespread attention from the trade.

IT has been discovered that the workmen employed in the Paris sewers are as long-lived and as free from disease as most other people.

BOYS under sixteen cannot work over eight hours in French mines, and those over this age must not be employed more than fifty-four hours per week.

EMMA SCHILLINGER, forty-four years old, has received a medal for being "the girl working longest in same family" in Chicago. She had been with them thirty-four years.

THE German Commission on Labor Statistics has completed its inquiry into the hours of labor. The localities in which the duration of work exceeds fifteen hours daily are given as follows: South Germany, 5.2 per cent.; central Germany, Saxony, and eight Thuringian States, 17.1 per cent.; northeast Germany, Prussian provinces, exclusive of Saxony and Brandenburg, 22.8 per cent., and northwest Germany, 36.8 per cent.

POSTAL CARD CHANGES.

Postmaster-General Bissell Decides to Make All Cards of One Size.

Postmaster-General Bissell has decided to abandon the three sizes of postal cards now in use, and to substitute one size for single and reply cards. The specifications which have been sent to prospective bidders for the contract of furnishing the postal service with cards for the next four years call for single cards of the uniform size of 3½ by 5½ inches. This is what is known as the international size, it being used generally by the countries comprising the International Postal Union. The double, or reply card, now in use, will be continued, with the size, when folded, reduced to that of the international card. These two cards will take the place of the small, or "ladies' card," the medium, and the large card, and the large return card.

THE FRUIT CROP.

Prospects in New England Bright, in New York Fair.

Reports received from all the fruit growing sections indicate that the crop prospects in New England were exceedingly bright up to July 1. Peaches will probably give the largest yield in years. Apples are doing fairly well. In Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont the fruit season is exceedingly backward, and in many cases the strawberry crop has been a total failure.

Reports covering all sections of New York show a fairly good average crop prospect. Reports are convincing that if fruit growers would spray their orchards a double yield would be realized.

THE German people will have to pay $16,000,000 a year more than heretofore for the maintenance of the Kaiser's army, according to the new bill, which has been introduced in the Reichstag.

PANAMA has had a water famine. The aguadores, or water carriers, were compelled to pay about twenty cents each to have their [illegible] barrels washed and disinfected.

CLOSED ON SUNDAYS.

Directors Decide That the Seven-Day Fair Doesn't Pay.

By a vote of twenty-four to four the World's Fair directors after a three hours' session, decided to close the Exposition gates on Sundays after July 16, known as "Heroes'" day. The belief was general that the seven-day Fair was unwise in view of past experience, and most of the directors went to the meeting with the intention of voting to abolish the Sunday exhibition. Vice-President Peck had a resolution, which was approved by President Higinbotham, which explained the failure of a Sunday Fair and contained a motion that an order be issued providing for closing the gates every Sunday after July 16. In the discussion which followed attention was called to the many closed exhibits on Sunday and to the fact that workingmen, whose chief interest in the Exposition would be in the machinery, could not enjoy that exhibit in its entirety because the machines are not run Sunday.

The closing on Sunday extends to Midway Plaisance, and a mighty howl went up from that Oriental thoroughfare. The Sunday crowds have made the day profitable for the Midway concessionaries, and they are hot. The directors expected a kick from that quarter, but could see no way of consistently closing the Exposition grounds proper and opening the side shows and beer gardens.

STARTED THE LOG JAM.

A Locomotive Pulled Out the Key Log and the Two-mile Mass Moved.

The big jam of logs at Carratunk Falls, Me., was started a few days ago. For thirty days the river drivers have been working on it. The Somerset Railroad runs near the river. A spur track was built close to the bank and a powerful locomotive, with two-inch wire cable, pulled out the last key log, starting the jam. This jam was the largest ever hung up at the falls. It contained 35,000,000 feet of lumber and extended up the river two miles. The work of moving the jam cost $12,000.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

28		
BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	—	@$2 55
Medium, 1892, choice	—	@ 2 00
Pea, 1892, choice	—	@ 2 00
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 85	@ 3 00
White kidney, 1892, choice	2 00	@ 2 10
Lima, Cal., ₱ bush	2 00	@ 2 10
Green peas, 1892, ₱ bbl	1 70	@ 1 75
BUTTER.		
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	21½	@ 22
St. & Penn., first	—	@ —
Western, firsts	20	@ 20½
Western, second	18	@ 19
Western, third	17	@ 17½
State dairy—half tubs and pails, extras	—	@ 21
Half tubs and pails, firsts	19½	@ 20
Half tubs and pails, second	18	@ 19
Welsh tubs, extras	—	@ —
Welsh tubs, firsts	19	@ 19½
Welsh tubs, seconds	18	@ 18½
Western—Im. creamery, firsts	17½	@ 18
W. Im. creamery, seconds	16½	@ 17
W. Im. creamery, thirds	—	@ 16
Western Factory, fresh firsts	16¾	@ 17
W. Factory, second	16	@ 16½
W. Factory and dairy, thirds	—	@ 15½
CHEESE.		
State Factory—Full cream, white, fancy	8¾	@ 8⅞
Full cream, colored, fancy	8⅞	@ 9
Full cream, good to prime	8½	@ 8¾
Part skims, choice	4½	@ 5
Part skims, good to prime	—	@ 4
Part skims, common	1	@ 1½
Full skims	—	@ ½
EGGS.		
State and Penn—Fresh	16½	@ —
Western—Fresh, fancy	15½	@ 15¾
Duck eggs	—	@ —
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples—King, ₱ bbl	—	@ —
Common green, ₱ crate	40	@ 65
Early Harvest, ₱ ½ bbl	—	@ —
Grapes, Del., 5 lb	30	@ 50
Cherries, fancy, black, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Raspberries, red, ₱ pint	3	@ 6
Gooseberries, ₱ quart	3	@ 7
Huckleberries, Jersey, ₱ qt	8	@ 11
Watermelons, ₱ 100	10 00	@20 00
Muskmelons, ₱ bbl	1 00	@ 2 50
HOPS.		
State—1892, choice	21½	@ 22
1892, prime	—	@ 21
1892, common to good	18	@ 20½
Old odds	5	@ 9
LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	13	@ —
Western, ₱ lb	—	@ 13
Chickens, local, ₱ lb	—	@ —
Western, ₱ lb	13½	@ 14
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	7½	@ 8
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., ₱ pair	70	@ 95
Western, ₱ pair	60	@ 75
Geese, Western, ₱ pair	1 12	@ 1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	30	@ 45
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.		
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@ 12
Chickens, Phila, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Western, ₱ lb	14	@ 18
Fowls—St. and West, ₱ lb	11½	@ —
Ducks—Fair to fancy, ₱ lb	—	@ —
Eastern, ₱ lb	—	@ —
Spring, L. I., ₱ lb	—	@ —
Geese—Western, ₱ lb	—	@ —
Squabs—Dark ₱ doz	1 50	@ 1 75
White, ₱ doz	2 50	@ 2 75
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes—State, ₱ bbl	—	@ —
Virginia, Rose, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ 2 75
N. C., Rose, ₱ bbl	—	@ —
L. I., in bulk, ₱ bbl	—	@ —
Cabbage, L. I., ₱ 100	3 00	@ 6 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl	—	@ —
Maryland, ₱ bbl	3 00	@ 3 25
State, ₱ bbl	—	@ —
Peas, L. I., ₱ bag	—	@ 1 00
Cucumbers, Norfolk, ₱ crate	20	@ 40
String beans, L. I., ₱ bag	50	@ 1 00
Asparagus, doz. bunches	1 00	@ 1 75
Tomatoes, Florida, ₱ crate	75	@ 1 00
GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—City Mill Extra	—	@ —
Patents	350	@ 3 60
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@ 75¾
Rye—State	58	@ 60
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@ —
Corn—Ungraded White	—	@ —
Oats—No. 2 White	39½	@ 40
Mixed Western	37½	@ 39
Hay—Good to Choice	75	@ 95
Straw—Long Rye	55	@ 75
Lard—City Steam	08.75	@ 09.00d
LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, City dressed	7	@ 8¼
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@45 00
Calves, City dressed	8	@ 11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	3 75	@ 5 25
Lambs, ₱ lb	5¼	@ 6¾
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	6 50	@ 7 00
Dressed	[illegible]	@ [illegible]

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 23.

Lesson Text: "Paul at Corinth," Acts xviii., 1-11—Golden Text: 1 Cor. i., 18—Commentary.

1. "After these things Paul departed from Athens and came to Corinth." His testimony was not in vain at Athens, for some clave unto him and believed. See previous verse. He did not expect that all the seed would fall on good soil; neither are we so taught. But he did know that God's word would accomplish His pleasure and not return void, and that his labor was not in vain in the Lord (Isa. lv., 11; I Cor. xv., 58). His aim was "by all means to save some" (I Cor. ix., 22), and this he accomplished. The church of Christ is made up of an elect number out of all nations, given unto Him out of this world (Rev. v., 9; Eph. i., 4; John xvii., 6), and to this end we, like Paul, should seek to get the gospel everywhere.

2. "And found a certain Jew named Aquila, born in Pontus, lately come from Italy with his wife Priscilla (because that Claudius had commanded all Jews to depart from Rome), and came unto them." We cannot help remarking that after 1800 years the Jews are still commanded to depart from cities and countries on the face of the earth. It is the same sad old story as in the days of Paul. It is the fulfillment of words spoken through Moses over 3000 years ago. See Deut. xxviii., 63-66. But if the curse has come so literally and so fully the blessing shall also come, and "the days of their mourning shall be ended," "for He that scattered Israel will gather him," and the time it even now at hand (Isa. lx., 20, 21; Jer. xxxi., 10; Ezek. xxxvii., 21, 22).

3. "And because he was of the same craft he abode with them and wrought, for by their occupation they were tentmakers." While Paul believed and taught that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel (I Cor. ix., 14), he also took pleasure in working at his trade that he might minister to his own necessities and give the Gospel freely (Acts xx., 34; I Cor. iv., 11, 12; I Thess. ii., 9; II Thess. iii., 8). It is a great advantage under some circumstances to be able to do this now and thus stop the mouths of those who say of the preacher, "It is his business; he makes a good thing of it." I am glad that I had three years' experience of ministering to my necessities by working seven hours a day, that I might freely give all the rest of my time to distinctively religious work.

4. "And he reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath and persuaded the Jews and the Greeks." He doubtless did as at Thessalonica and reasoned out of the Scriptures, opening and alleging that Christ must needs have suffered and risen again from the dead, and that this Jesus is the Christ (chapter xvii., 2, 3). From his conversion his one story was that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God (chapter ix., 20-22).

5. "And when Silas and Timotheus were come from Macedonia, Paul was pressed in the spirit and testified to the Jews that Jesus is the Christ." The R. V. says that he was "constrained by the word." This reminds us of Jeremiah, who, when the word of the Lord was made a reproach unto him and a derision daily, said he would not speak any more in His name, but the word of God was such a fire in his heart that he was constrained to speak (Jer. xx., 8, 9).

6. "And when they opposed themselves and blasphemed he shook his raiment and said unto them, Your blood be upon your own heads; I am clean; from henceforth I will go unto the Gentiles." It was his custom everywhere to preach the gospel to the Jew first (Rom. i., 16) and then to the Gentile. Compare their conduct at Antioch in Pisidia (Acts xiii., 45, 46). When any one is duly warned of danger and refuses to take heed, his blood is on himself (Ezek. xxxiii., 4, 5). Those who obey not the gospel shall be punished with everlasting destruction (II Thess. i., 8, 9). As to shaking one's raiment see Neh. v., 13.

7. "And he departed thence and entered into a certain man's house named Justus, one that worshiped God, whose house joined hard to the synagogue." When one door is shut another is sure to be open, and sometimes, as in this case, next door to the one closed against us. When the Lord opens a door for us, no power can shut it, and when a house or city is closed against us or our message we have only to move on in His name (Rev. iii., 8; Math. x., 14). It is not us that they ill treat, but Him whose message we bear (Luke x., 16).

8. "And Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, believed on the Lord with all his house, and many of the Corinthians hearing believed and were baptized." The chief ruler cannot always control the other rulers, whether he be president of a nation, mayor of a city or only ruler of a synagogue, but the time will come when there will be a Chief Ruler to whom all others shall yield a perfect obedience. He will be this same Jesus whom Paul preached, but He will then be King of Kings and Lord of Lords. All kings will fall down before Him; all nations shall serve Him (Rev. xix., 16; Ps. lxxii., 11). It was a splendid victory for the Lord and His servant to have the chief ruler and his household receive the despised Nazarene as Israel's Messiah. Many must have been helped by his example to do likewise. Here again, as at Athens, Paul is privileged to save some and help complete the church.

9. "Then spake the Lord to Paul in the night by a vision, Be not afraid, but speak and hold not thy peace." He was probably being tempted like Jeremiah, to whom we have already referred. He says in I Cor. ii., 3, that he was with them in meekness, and in fear, and in much trembling. His Master had observed this, and hence this vision and great comfort. Compare Josh. i., 9; Jer. i., 17. What exceeding great comfort there is in these "fear nots" of our Lord from Gen. xv., 1, to Rev. i., 17, but we get no benefit unless we appropriate them to ourselves. If we are the Lord's and in His service, we may take His promises right to our hearts.

10. "For I am with thee, and no man shall set on thee to hurt thee, for I have much people in this city." One of the largest promises in the Bible, if not the very largest, is the "I am with you" of Jehovah. See how He gave it to Moses, Joshua, Gideon, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Haggai and the apostles (Ex. iii., 12; Josh. i., 5; Judg. vi., 16; Isa. xli., 10; Jer. i., 8, 19; Hag. i., 13; ii., 4; Math. xxviii., 20).

11. "And he continued there a year and six months teaching the word of God among them." He did not teach science nor philosophy, nor did he lecture upon the great men of the day. He did not try to prove that the books of Moses and the Psalms had many authors, and that there must have been two Isaiahs, but believing all things written in the law and in the prophets (Acts xxiv., 14) he taught the Scriptures. He preached the Kingdom of God and taught the things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ (Acts xxviii., 31), saving none other things than those which Moses and the prophets did say should come (Acts xxvi., 22).—Lesson Helper.

HE—Do you know, darling, I have never kissed anyone before? She—Well this is no kindergarten.—Life.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.
J. H. SHIMER, - - Publisher.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

SMITH VALLEY.

Hot weather and frequent showers.

Many of our farmers will not have a half crop of hay.

Abram Wright, one of our old veterans, is spending the week at the Gettysburg battle-ground.

The work of the reaper is done. The merry tune of the whetstone, as it glided along the edge of the cradle scythe has given away to the click of the mower.

G. W. Dell while plowing corn recently succeeded in killing 12 feet and 4 inches of black-snake in one corn row. George says it wasn't a very good day for big snakes, either.

M. C. Chilcote has secured the Garfield school for this winter. Miles has been teaching several years and does not need a recommendation to make him more popular as a teacher.

M. B. Hight has been chosen to teach the Sherman school. Milton is one of our most promising young men and the citizens should congratulate themselves for having secured his services.

The Latta Grove drum corps has been making rapid strides in their work recently. James Monihen, their "boss drummer," was a drummer for Uncle Sam during the dark days of the sixties and has not forgotten how to "cross the sticks."

On July 3rd, as Jesse M. Dell was crossing the mountain to Cassville he was attacked by what he called two large yellow dogs. He kept them off of his person with a wagon spring which he was carrying. After fighting them for some time and being unable to go any farther he retreated when they followed him almost to K. W. Mierly's fields. The same animals have attacked some other parties and now it is supposed that they are not dogs but some of Walter L. Main's animals which belong to the canine family.

We have heard a great amount of talk about the present administration. Some, last fall, said this would be a very good summer for everyone, but some of our farmers say it is far from being such because G. W. Stever has had nearly all his young chickens killed by free-trade rats and weasels, some of our farmers have suffered loss by sheep-dogs, the meadows have refused to give their usual supply of hay, and last but not least, a new species of potato bug, which is more voracious in its habits than the Colorado bug, has made its appearance in G. W. Dell's potato patch. They say that it is surely high time for an extra session of Congress.

CALVIN.

Miss Buckwalter, of Huntingdon, is visiting in this vicinity,

The band entertainment on Saturday night was a grand fizzle.

B. F. Glasgow has been drawn as a juror for the Suprme Court.

We are glad to report that the sick in this vicinity are improving.

Mrs. D. K. Coder visited her parents' home in West Huntingdon last week.

County Commissioner, John Mierly, was visible on our streets on Satnrday.

Miss Ennice Roland, who has been down with typhoid fever is much better.

Miss Maud O. Wright visited her friend Jennie Wright on Saturday evening.

Rev. R. H. Stine organized on Epworth League at Calvin on last Saturday night.

The Christian Endeavor society at Harmony elected new officers on Sunday night.

D. K. Coder and wife are making ready to visit the World's Fair in the near future.

The Locust Grove drum corps received their new instruments, twelve in number, last week.

The young man who shook the pears off Wm. Wright's pear tree in his yard on Saturday had better not repeat the act.

Wm. Green, of Cassville, loaded up a four-horse load of Cassville's Youug America and brought them up to Calvin on Saturday night. Thhy all had a good time.

Madison Swope, of Colfax, offers a reward of $25 for any information leading to the arrest of the person or persons that stole his new clothes wringer. B. F. Mierly is also on the look-out for a thief who relieved him of a set of leather fly nets.

CASSVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayter, of Shawano, Wis., left for Chicago on Saturday.

Visitors from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Tyrone, Mt. Union, and Mapleton.

Rev. R. H. Stine preached an interesting sermon on Sunday evening. Subject, "Prevailing Prayer."

Miss Emrett Clarkson expects to start to the World's Fair on Wednesday with a party of Endeavorers from Altoona.

Rev. J. H. Mason, an aged minister, recently made an impromptu address to the League thanking them for the flowers sent to his home, made desolate by the death of his wife.

A Columbian lawn festival will be held at this place July 21st and 22d, near the M. E. church. Ice cream, cake, lemonade and other good things will be served. Come one and all.

Mr. Walther, the agent of the American Bible Society, informs us that the report sent in from Cassville is the best one he has ever had. Bibles in every house, all children in the Sunday schools, three missionary societies, temperance union, Epworth League, Christian Endeavor, prove that we are not behind in good works, if we have no railroads or electric light.

We have in our town a lady physician, a trained nurse, a private secretary from one of the largest firms in New York, a teacher from the great Pratt institute, an employee from the U. S. mint at Philadelphia, and a number of successful teachers. Some one has truly said, "nineteen centuries have been for man, the twentieth shall be for woman."

SALTILLO.

Miss Nellie Brown is on the sick list.

Dr. P. E. Weaver is improving greatly.

Miss Jessie Fleming is visiting relatives at Shade Gap.

Wm. Cresswell, of Eagle Foundry, was visible on our streets last week.

Edward Cornelius met with a loss in the death of one of his fine horses a few days ago.

Mrs. Lydia Barcus and Mrs. John Kapp paid a visit to Shade Gap one day last week.

Miss Anna Ashman, of Rockhill, is visiting at the residence of her uncle, C. Greene.

R. W. Hudson is having a substantial board walk laid from the corner of the M. E. church to his store front.

Boyer K. Senft will return to Saltillo, take up residence and resume the business of tin roofing, spouting, etc. Welcome, Boyer, and may you be prosperous.

Rev. Fred Senft and wife, of Altoona, together with a young minister named Paulin, have been holding a ten days' meeting here. The meetings have been very much enjoyed. Mrs. Senft sang sweetly and Mr. Paulin has been very earnest in his manner of expounding the Gospel, but as yet there are no seekers. Sunday morning at 6 A. M. they held a meeting in the M. E. church, at 10 A. M. in the Baptist church, at 3 P. M. in the M. E. church, at 6 P. M. young peoples' meeting in the Baptist church, and at 8 P. M. the regular sermon was preached. The church was crowded.

TROUGH CREEK.

The winter grain is all cut and partly hauled in. The crop was above the average in this valley. The oats are doing well and will make twice what they were expected to by many at the first of this month.

Corn surely never grew faster than it has of late.

The apple crop will not be a full one yet most of folks will have plenty for home consumption.

Candidates are numerous. Cause: Salaries too high. More money in office holding than anything else.

D. C. Wilson and family, of Cassville, and Samuel Wilson were visitors at T. J. Wright's on Saturday.

Mrs. Jane Hight, of Cassville, is spending a few days with her only living aunt, Mrs. Susan Swope.

Mrs. Mary E. Houck, of Eureka, Kansas, is visiting among her many friends and the scenes of her childhood.

Miss Nellie Wright is undergoing a new process of treatment for her ankles. They are held in position by the use of plaster Paris, and were put in position by Drs. Stever and Whiteside.

MILL CREEK.

Miss Minerva Miller, of Shirleysburg, spent a part of the past week with friends hereaways.

It is rumored that Dr. G. W. Simpson has purchased Frank O'Connor's store goods.

Second section of Mail train west on Monday evening assisted a cow belonging to C. H. Vanhooser off the railroad. The animal was able to walk home.

Special Reduced Rate Excursions to the Atlantic Coast via P. R. R.

On July 27th next the second of the popular 12-Day Excursions to the seashore will leave Pittsburg by special train at 8.50 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7.16 that evening, where the night may be spent, and any regular train taken the next day for the shore. The tickets will be valid for return passage for twelve days, and a choice of destinations allowed—whether Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, or Ocean City. The rate of $10 from Pittsburg and proportionate low rates from other places is remarkably cheap, and affords an excellent opportunity for an economical trip to the ocean.

These rates apply on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30, 7.00, and 8.10 P. M., or on special train leaving at 8.50 A. M. on the above-mentioned date.

The special train will be run on the following schedule, and the tickets will be sold at the rates quoted:

	Rate.	Train Leaves.
Altoona	8 00	12.55 P.M.
Huntingdon	7 10	1.48 P.M.
Mt. Union	6 75	2.08 "
McVeytown	6 50	2.28 "
Lewistown Junction	6 00	2.45 "
Mifflin	5 65	2.05 "
Newport	5 00	3.36 "
Duncannon	4 60	3.53 "
Philadelphia ..... Ar.		7.16 "

For detailed information address or apply to Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agt., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.

Notice.

—I have concluded to adopt the cash system. All meats sold after this date will be sold for cash only. Give me a call; you will find my prices right. All parties now indebted will please call and settle their accounts at once. After August 1st all unsettled accoucts will be left with an attorney for collection.

W. H. MOUNTS.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache Indigestion, Constipation, drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

W. J. GEISSINGER.

Grafton, Pa., May 24, 1893.

Go To CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Tailor,

—FOR A—

Fine and Perfect-Fitting

SUIT.

OPPOSITE BANK,

Mount Union, - Penn'a

Go To Logan's

FOR Nails, Spikes and General Hardware, such as Bolts, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Hasps, Staples, &c.
FOR Paints, Oils, Putty, Varnish, Turpentine, Dryer, and Glass of all the usual sizes.
FOR Tinware, Glassware, Enameled Ware, Queensware and Woodenware.
FOR Drugs and all the reputable and proprietary medicines.
FOR Feed of all kinds and provisions, such as Flour, Potatoes, Meat, Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Canned and Dried Fruits, Rice, Hominy, Beans, Applebutter and Syrup.
FOR Boots of various kinds and styles.
FOR Shoes for men, women and children from the heavy Shoe of the quarryman to the dainty Shoe of the bride.
FOR Slippers, the sight of which will nearly take your breath.
FOR Clothing of all grades, colors and weights, Shirts, Collars, Ties and Gloves, Hats and Caps for dress and general wear.
FOR Wall Paper and Building Paper.
FOR Carpets and Carpet Paper, Oil Cloth, Stair Rods and Curtain Poles.
FOR Ladies' Dress Goods of all styles, grades and Colors.
FOR Dress Trimmings, such as Embroidery, Lace, Cord, Ribbon, Tissel, and Buttons. Did you see the 5c Ginghams and 5c and 10c. Glassware?
CASH, Marketable Produce and Railroad Ties taken in exchange for goods.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed for cash and prompt payment.
CALL at the Store near Depot.

SPRING! SPRING!

Is here, and so are our goods for the Spring trade, and it gives us pleasure to announce to our many customers that our stock is larger and better than ever, and bought at such prices that in many cases we can save you FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

For House-Furnishings

we call your attention to our nice laces, curtains—poles for 18c complete. Roller blinds 19c, stair oil cloth 7c a yard, table oil cloth, first quality, 19c a yard; shelf oil cloth 6c a yard; decorated chamber sets, complete, for only $4.35. Ladies' embroidered gauze silk ties at 75c, worth $1.50.

Spring Coats and Capes, Hats

and Millinery, at prices that will astonish the closest buyer. Ladies' gauze and muslin Underwear a specialty. Vest 8c, extra value to 50c. Lisle thread vest only 29c. The best job lot of hosiery that we have ever had is here in black and tan to match the tan and russet Oxford Ties.

Spring Dress Goods.

Our line of Spring Dress Goods at 6¼c to 50c a yard is beautiful. Henriettas from 13c to 90c a yard. Ladies' Shirt Waists and Belts will be the go. We have them at panic prices. Children's Wraps and Lace Caps from 15c to $1. We can save you large money on these goods. We never had as fine a line of alll grades of

Shoes and Slippers

as now. Oxford Ties in four different colors. Men's Outing Shirts from 28c up; Men's splendid suits for $5; Boys' knee pants suits srom $1.20 to all-wool Cheviots for $3.40. Full line of Men's Coarse and Fine Shoes. Latest seyles in

Hats, Neckwear, Etc.

We take pleasure in showing our goods. Come and see our goods and prices whether you buy or not.

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,

Opposite Opera House, HUNTINGDON, PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS. Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

TIN SHOP.

Hoving gone into the Tinning business I am prepared to do

Roofing and Spouting

in town and country promptly and at reasonoble prices.

All Kinds of Repair Work

in my line will receive prompt attention.

I will keep in stock a general line of Tinware and will fill orders for

STOVES and RANGES

—AND ALL KINDS OF—

STOVE REPAIRS.

H. R. SCOTT,

MAPLETON DEPOT, - PA.

The Popular

RESTAURANT & BAKERY.

I HAVE just opened a first-class Restaurant and Bakery in the Haniger property (which I have remodeled and refitted) on Penn Street, next door to Geo. F. Gage's residence. Two parlors for the accommodation and convenience of lady customers will be a feature of my new apartments. Oysters, Ice Cream—everything seasonable—Suppers, Lunches, etc., will be served in the best style known to the art cuisine. I will constantly keep on hand

Fresh Bread, Pies, Cakes, Etc.

Fancy Cakes baked to Order for wedding porties, etc. Stores supplied on short notice. The restaurant at my old stand on Railroad street, near the union depot, will be conducted in connection with the one on Penn Street. My parlors on Penn St. will be open until 12 o'clock at night. Call and see me.

G. W. FISHER,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 19, 1893

LOCAL NOTES.

—"Little brown jugs" at Mrs. Evans.

—Blank leases for sale at this office.

—Aprons and sun bonnets at Mrs. Evans.

—A full line of laces, very cheap, at Mrs. Evans'.

—Children's clothes made to order at Mrs. Evans'.

—We have had seveal refreshing rains during the past week.

—M. L. Rex and wife spent Thursday with friends in Big Valley.

—Nelson D. Boring and wife spent Sunday with relatives in Saltillo.

—Sewing machine needles and best sewing machine oil at Mrs. Evans.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—John McLaughlin and family, of Harrisburg, are visiting friends and relatives in Mapleton.

—James McCurdy, of Osceola Mills, was a visitor to the family of S. P. Stubbs a couple days last week.

—Bruce Yocum returned on Friday last from an extended visit to the western states and the World's Fair.

—Mrs H. C. Bratton and children, of Harrisburg, are visiting friends and relatives in Mapleton and vicinity.

—W. A. Parker, of Kipple, spent Saturday afternoon and Sunday with parents and friends in this place.

—John D. McDonald's condition continues to improve. During the past few days he has been able to go about town.

—Rev. D. D. Kauffman, of Concord, will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening in the absence of the pastor.

—W. D. Benny, of Altoona, was a visitor to Mapleton on Saturday and Sunday, and was the guest of his brother, E. S. Benny.

—Samuel Heeter, candidate for the nomination for county commissioner, interviewed the republicans of this borough on Tuesday.

—Ira V. Rex, of Pittsburgh, arrived in Mapleton on Thursday last and will spend some time among his native hills recuperating his health.

—Albert, an infant son of Mrs. Albert *W*hite of this place, aged 8 months and 7 days, died on Tuesday evening at 6.30 o'clock of cholera infantum.

—Leather Belting (oak-tanned, best quality) furnished to order on short notice. Call or write for prices.

H. H. SWOPE.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Summer term opens July 24th in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues, address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—The old U. B. Church in this place is offered for sale. For particulars call on or address R. C. Fields President, or, B. F. Godard Secretary, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—E. Guy Rex returned on Saturday evening from a three weeks' bicycle tour through the Cumberland and Shenandoah valleys. He reports having had an enjoyable trip.

—Drake & Stratton, railroad contractors, who had just begun work on the fill in the vicinity of the car works at Huntingdon, have been notified by the P. R. R. officials to suspend work for the present.

—The large farmhouse of James Miller near Huntingdon Furnace with all its contents was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. The fire was caused by a defective flue. The loss is estimated at $2,000, on which there was an insurance of $1,000.

—According to an act which was signed some days ago by the governor, the police of the various cities and boroughs of the state are given the same power as a constable to arrest persons for violating any of the borough or city ordinances.

—Chairman Waite has issued the call for holding the Republican county convention on Tuesday, August 15th, in the opera house, Huntingdon. The primaries will be held the Saturday previous, between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M., in townships, and 5 and 8 P. M., in boroughs.

—Joseph Benner, a fireman on the H. & B. T. R. R., was run over by a passenger train near Entriken station, on Saturnay last, and had both legs crushed below the knees. The injured man was taken to Huntingdon, where both limbs were amputated, after which he was taken to his home in Saxton.

—Saturday, July 22, *W*. E. and J. C. McConahy, executors of J.E. McConahy, deceased, will sell at the late residence of the deceased, in Mapleton, a lot of household goods. Sale to commence at 1 oclock.

—It is rumored that the Carnegie company are about buying the Tuscarora valley railroad company and they intend to run a broad guage from Port Royal to Hancock, Md., forthwith. If they get the road there is 17 miles in operation now and they want to make it a through line to the Baltimore and Ohio.

—On and after July 15 the Big Four make rates to Chicgo of one fare for the round trip from every point on its system. Tickets at this rate are good every day and on any regular or special passenger train. That's what the Pennsylvania and other railroads, we believe, will do before long, and is what they should do, if the fair is to become a success.

—Thomas L. Banks, of Harrisburg, and Miss Nannie Swope, daughter of H. H. Swope, Esq., of this place, were united in marriage by Rev. M. L. Smith in Huntingdon on Thursday last, July 13th. The bride and groom have a large circle of friends who join with the ITEM in extending congratulaaions and wishing them prosperity and happiness through life's journey.

—The school board at their meeting last evening selected teachers as follows: No. 1, Mrs. Louisa Dell, salary $35 per month. No. 2, E. Guy Rex; salary $40 per month. No. 3, J. G. Dell; salary $40 per month. No.4 was held over for the present. The salary has been fixed at $45 per month. A school term of seven months was agreed upon and a five mill tax was laid for school purposes.

—The funeral of Geo. W. Pricketts, the victim of the assassin Kloss, took place at Mount Union on Tuesday last, Rev. Wm. Brill conducting the services, assisted by Rev. D. H. Campbell. Mr. Pricketts was a member of the G. A. R. of Mount Union and of Washington Camp No. 263, P. O. S. of A., of Newton Hamilton. Both organizations were in attendance in a body and performed their respective ceremonies.

—District President W. A. Crotsley last Tuesday night installed the following officers of Washington Camp No. 59, P. O. S. of A: President, R. N. McCarl; Vice President H. E. Himes; Master of Forms, C. L. Lynn; Condnctor, J. Melvin Miller; Inspector, E. E. Palmer; Guard, I. N. Swope; Chaplain, E. E. Bell; Trustee, Jno. M. Miller, Right Sentinels, A B. Baker, C. *W*. Corbin; Left Sentinels, R. K. Potts, F. H. Logan.

—Several of Uncle Sam's pensioners in this locality have received notice that their pensions have been suspended. These men so far as we know are entitled to pensions, if anyone can be, and we hope they may be able to prove their claim to the satisfaction of an over zealous pension Commissioner. To take a pension from a deserving pensioner seems to us like practicing economy at the wrong end of the string.—*Orbisonia Dispatch.*

—Friday, July 28, Jas. E. Glasgow will offer at public sale his cottage farm, situate in Cass twp., ½ mile east of Cassville on the public road leading from Saltillo to Mapleton. The farm contains 10 acres, most of which is in choice fruit. The buildings consist of a large two-story log frame house, good frame barn, wood house, wash house, dry house, smoke house. etc. Plenty of water on the premises. Also about 6 acres of woodland, near house. Terms made known on day of sale.

—County superintendent Rudy held the annual examination in this place on Monday the 17th inst. The following persons presented themselves for examination: Misses Lillie Pheasant, Olive Steel, Emma Hooper, Flora Himes, and Fanny Isenberg, Mrs. Louie Dell and Messrs. E. Guy Rex, A. G. Thompson, J. Hayes *W*right, a Mr. Roseberry, and Mr. Felmlee. Four of the twelve failed to obtain a certificate. A number were present all of whom were highly pleased with the manner of the work done by Prof. Rudy and also with the way in which the applicants acquitted themselves. The work done was very practical and shows that we have gone above that element which wastes much valuable time in dwelling in petty catch problems which are of no practical benefit to any one. Prof. Rudy is a very successful questioner in this line of work snd does not fail to obtain result in regard to ascertaining ether or not the applicant is a fit subt for a pedagogical position.

Reuben Orlando Rex,

Only son of Geo. W. and Rachel Rex, of Irvona, Pa., aged 32 years, 4 months and 5 days, died in Johnstown, Pa., on Friday, July 14, 1893.

The deceased was a nephew of W. H. and M. L. Rex, of this place. From the latter, who was in attendance at the funeral, we learn the following facts: In 1885 the deceased was married to Miss Nettie Cooper, of Glen Hope, Clearfield county, where they resided until 1890. During that year they moved to Johnstown, where Mr. Rex secured employment at his trade, that of a carpenter, and worked continuously up to the 9th day of the present month, when he was advised by his physician to take a rest. On the following Thursday he wrote his father he was unwell, and that if he would come to Johnstown he would return home with him. His father went to him on Saturday and found him just recovering from an attack of cramp but with high fever. On Sunday he appeared to be much improved, so much so that his father returned home on Monday. Wednesday he became much worse and his father was again sent for who hastened to his bedside. Everything possible was done for him but he continued sinking until Friday afternoon when death came to his relief.

He leaves to mourn his death a wife and three daughters, one, six years of age, and the other two, twins, three months old; father, mother and two sisters.

The funeral took place from the home of his father-in-law, Mr. Cooper, in Glen Hope, on Sunday last, the services being conducted by Rev. Job Truax, who preached in an able manner from Heb. 4:5, "For we have not a high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin," after which the remains were interred in the cemetery at Hagerty's Cross Roads, followed by a large concourse of sorrowing friends.

Thus the son of promise has been early called to answer the Master's call. Peace to his ashes.

County Bible Society.

The Huntingdon County Bible Society, a short time ago, secured the services of Mr. A. C. Walther as colporteur for a month. At a late meeting of the board of managers it was determined to continue his services for another month. The reports of his work are encouraging and show faithful labor. In connection with his direct mission, to ascertain the need of Bibles, &c., to supply the destitute and to sell to those who wish to purchase, he also engages in religious conversation nnd worship, so that his work will be found helpful to all Christian work in the communities he may visit. He is heartily commended to the prayers and sympathies of all lovers of God's word and work.

Money is needed to carry forward this work, the great need of which, in our own county, is revealed by the reports of families found destitute of any portion of God's word. Contributions may be given to brother Walther or sent directly to Thos. W. Myton, Treasurer of the society.

A full report of the work done, will be published in due time.

SECRETARY.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of July 15.

Population, 381.

Last consecutive number, 1201.

No. 917 was released on parole on Saturday.

Three head of cattle were received on Thursday.

No. 777 received his final discharge on Wednesday.

Dauphin county sent us five inmates on Saturday last.

A cement floor is being laid in the lower story of the brush shop.

Officer Hoffman and men are painting the eye beams for the new cell house.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers occurred yesterday.

A car load of eye beams were reieived for the new cell house on Saturday last.

Nos. 362 and 364 were released on expiration of maximum sentence on Saturday last.

The tinners repaired the registers and ventilators in the different cell houses this week.

Farmer Beck, together with several boys, were busily engaged in the wheat harvest this week. They began on Monday.

The shirt factory shipped one hundred and eighty-six dozen shirts this week and received orders for sixty-six dozen.

Deputy Superintendent Gang is still confined to his bed with a bilious attack. We hope that he may have a speedy recovery.

W. B. Hicks, son of Congressman J. D. Hicks, united press reporter for Blair county, was the guest of General Superintendent Patton and family on Sunday.

A Hotbed of Crime and Filth.

Huntingdon *Journal:* "On Monday morning last information was made against Charles Hall, colored, by Samuel Christian for keeping a disorderly house in Stone Creek, portion of the first ward of this city.

Mr. Christian had been residing in part of Chas. Hall's residence for some time. Recently Hall and his wife parted she being a white woman. Since the separation another white woman by by the name of Hannah Hess, of Altoona, has been living with Hall. There also lived in this residence Charles Rideout and Bertha Foust. On Satururday last a little quarrel arose between Samuel Christian and Bertha Foust and the former slapped her in the mouth which is the instigation of the legal proceedings.

The same day information was made Mr. Christian requested Officer Keith to come with him to the house and see the filth which helpless children were compelled to revel in. Officer Keith accompanied by Chief DeForrest, Railroad police Jno. Anderson, Marshall Decker, Jos. B. Warfel, Basil Bell, and Samuel Christian, went to Hall's residence and upon entering a small room (6x8) their eyes met one of the most horrible sights that humanity is heir to. There upon a broken down bed lay three children belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Hall, whose ages were 3, 4, and 6 years, wallowing in the filth. The room contained one little window and it was so dirty that the sunlight could scarcely make its appearance into the room. In the centre of the bed was a pile of filth covered with magots, and with this horrid mixture the bodies of the children were almost covered. In corners of the room, in the middle of the floor, under the bed, and in fact all about the room were deposits of filth and the stench was so bad that several of the officers who went in to investigate the place were obliged to vomit.

Samuel Christian, acting under orders from the Chief Burgess washed the filth, which was in hard cakes, from the bodies of the children and getting them clean clothing placed them in the Orphan's Home where they will be kindly cared for. When Hall was asked why he allowed his children to sleep and live in such filth, he replied that his wife had left him and would not come back to see after the children. That was a very lame excuse. Hall and his wife have committed a sin almost unpardonable in allowing their own flesh and blood to slowly die in a place not fit to place a hog. The poor children had not only to contend with living in a bed polluted with living, creeping magots, but they were allowed to starve before the selfish eyes of their father. When policeman Keith examined the body of one of the children he was horror stricken as the legs at the thighs were not thicker than a man's wrist. Human tongue cannot describe the inhumanity that has been exhibited in that house.

Charles Hall has been giving the local authorities of this place a great deal of trouble the past year in the way of having degraded men and women coming to his house and holding high carnival. His beds were receptacles for prostitutes and in this way he made a meagre living, but the cloud of secrecy has at last passed away and he must now face the law and answer for his chapter of sins.

On Monday evening Hannah Hess was sent out of town and informed that if she came back she would be arrested on sight. Charles Hall and wife and Charles Rout and Bertha Foust are under bail for their appearance at court.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We mae this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor &

—Survival of the fittest. Downs Elixir has outlived any other cough remedy simply because it is the best. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Every bottle of Arnica & Oil Liniment sold is warranted by the proprietors to give satisfaction or money will be refunded. For sale by T. M. Logan.

Spring and Summer Goods

Are Now In.

Everybody Invited To Come and See Them.

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

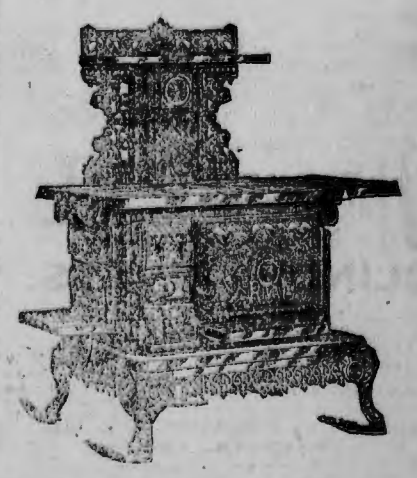
Geo W. Yocum

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



Stoves and Stove Repairs.

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa

A GOOD APPETITE

is imparted by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones the digestion so that all symptoms of *Dyspepsia* are removed. Mr. Robert W. W. Denvir, of 633 Franklin Street, Long Island City, N. Y., says: "For two years I suffered with dyspepsia, and could find no cure for it. But I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and in one month I find that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures both poor blood and dyspepsia, for I am now *perfectly well.*" N. B.—Be sure to get *Hood's.*

Mr. Denvir.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25 cts.

"August Flower"

"I am Post Master here and keep a Store. I have kept August Flower for sale for some time. I think it is a splendid medicine." E. A. Bond, P. M., Pavilion Centre, N. Y.

The stomach is the reservoir. If it fails, everything fails. The liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the heart, the head, the blood, the nerves all go wrong. If you feel wrong, look to the stomach first. Put that right at once by using August Flower. It assures a good appetite and a good digestion.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT PURIFIES THE BLOOD

IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN.

CURES CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS. ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN. BEAUTIFIES COMPLEXION

$1.50. FOR A CASE IF IT WILL NOT CURE.

An agreeable Laxative and Nerve Tonic. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

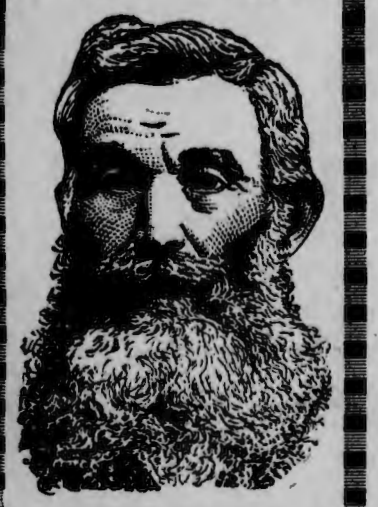
BUCCIES at ½ Price

CARTS & HARNESS

$90 Top Buggy	$37		
$95 Phaeton	$56	We Cut the PRICES and outsell ALL competitors. Buy of factory and save Middleman's profit. Catalogue Free.	
4 Pass. Top Surrey	$47		
$50 Road Wagon	$25		
$16 Road Cart	$9.25		
Buggy Harness	$3.85		
$10 Buggy "	$4.75		
$30 Team "	$12.50		
Morgan Saddle	$1.65		

U. S. BUGGY & CART CO.
61 S. Lawrence St., Cincinnati, O.

THE KIND THAT CURES



DANIEL C. EGGLESTON, Corinth, N. Y.

HELPLESS AND SUFFERING, FAINT AND WEAK FROM RHEUMATIC TORMENT, YET CURED BY

DANA'S.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.:

GENTLEMEN.—I am 65 years old, by occupation a farmer. For the last 5 years I have been a great sufferer with Rheumatism, so bad at times I could not stir my arm. A constant pain in my shoulders. One arm was so bad that my fingers were drawn out of shape. Was also afflicted with a burning sensation in my stomach with severe pains. I would be faint and weak, so I could hardly sit up. I have taken

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

and my stomach is WELL, no pain in my shoulders and arms. I am indeed grateful.

Yours truly, DANIEL C. EGGLESTON.

The above testimonial was sent us by W. H. Clayton, the well-known Druggist, Maple St., Corinth, N. Y., which is sufficient guarantee that it is true.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are strong, tough and durable. Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN TO SELL Silk pieces, waste Silk, Embroidery and Spool Silk. Pleasant, profitable employment. H. EATON, Miltonboro, Vt.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

Summer's a Thief.

Summer's a thief, who steals away
Our working wits, our thinking hours;
Goes laughing, off with all our powers;
Bids us go play among the flowers,
And make of life a holiday!

But winter, honester of kind,
Restores the booty Summer stole;—
With biting blast wakes up the soul—
And shows anew ambition's goal—
Cries "Up! To work! Thou slumbering mind!"

A MODERN JULIET.

BY ELSIE ROBERTSON.

"It is too much to be borne!" declared Mrs. Lyndith, vexedly, as she dropped a cup of brown sugar into a kettle of simmering prunes. "To lose the suit simply because of a flaw is bad enough; to have those dreadful people for our nearest neighbors is worse; but to have their dog digging up the flower beds, and that boy Tom making a companion of Juliet, is decidedly—"

"Worst!" finished dainty Cleo with a laugh.

"Tom is a nice boy!" spoke up seven-year-old Juliet, with some resentment. "I'm going fishing with him at three o'clock. He's got the angle-worms all ready, and cook baked him a turnover for lunch."

"Angle-worms!" ejeculated her mother, in horror. "Juliet, understand that I expressly forbid you to associate with that boy. It is highly improper, since old man Moore has made us the same as beggars!"

And she stirred the bubbling prunes with unnecessary energy.

"Old man Moore!" repeated Juliet, opening her eyes. "I thought he was dead.

"Tom's uncle dead!" exclaimed Cleo, in astonishment. "Who told you anything so preposterous, Julie, dear?"

"Nurse Maggie," answered the child, promptly.

"Oh, absurd!" said Cleo, hastily. "How could nurse know? Tom did not say anything about it, did he?"

"No—only his uncle's coming to-night, and Tom says he'll bring a lot of candy. Where we're going to fish is by the little path through the wood. It's just a lovely pond, mamma, and Tom's Uncle Max will come from the station that way. I didn't know he was old man Moore; but shan't I just ask him what wheel he uses?"

And Juliet's eyes sparkled like twin stars.

"You will do nothing of the kind!" said Mrs. Lyndith, decidedly.

"But, mamma, I want to see his frying pan," persisted the child, tearfully.

Mrs. Lyndith regarded her youngest perplexedly.

"Frying-pan!" she echoed nervously. "Cleo, dear, the child is certainly in a fever. Look at her red cheeks; and she talks so wildly—frying-pans and old man Moore and angle-worms! You must go up stairs, my darling, and let Cleo undress you and give you some aconite."

"Nonsense, mamma!" interposed Cleo, hastily. "Julie is not ill."

But for once Mrs. Lyndith was firm, and poor Juliet was led howling from the room and snugly tucked in her own little bed.

Mrs. Lyndith dosed her with aconite, bathed her hot temples with camphor and water, and after many admonitions to lie perfectly still, hurriedly left the room, locking the door behind her.

Then Juliet's woe changed suddenly to wrath.

"I will go fishing with Tom!" she told herself passionately. "And I'll never come back again to this old house, where mamma locks me up and makes me go to bed and take medicine. I'm not a baby. I'm 'most eight, and Tom is 'most nine."

She dressed herself as well as she could, and opening the window, got out on the balcony and slid down the cistern pipes to the ground, blistering her little hands sadly, but full of triumph.

To steal along the rose-bushes to the osage hedge and slip through the gate into the beautiful grounds adjoining consumed but a moment.

Here she was joined by a small boy who carried a fishing rod and an old tomato can.

"I say, Julie," was the greeting, "you's on time for once. It isn't three yet."

"Well, I had to come," explained Juli "They locked me up—mamma leo, I mean. I'm going to 'lope u, Tom."

"Oh, you are, are you?" said Tom, rather doubtfully. "What does it mean to 'lope? Go a-fishing?"

"'Course not," said Juliet, grandly. "It's when two people like each other and their folks are mad about it; so they have to run away and live together somewhere. You do like me, don't you Tom?" a little anxiously.

"I should say!" assured Tom, with more force than eloquence. "I'll tell you what, Julie—we'll go fishing till Uncle Max comes and we get the candy; then we can 'lope. Did you bring anything to eat?"

"Some cheese." Julie's hand went down into her pocket. "I got it at luncheon. You see there wasn't much chance. My hands are all blistered where I slid down the pipe."

"You ought to been a boy," observed Tom. admiringly. "Come along."

Maxwell Moore, late winner in the great lawsuit of Lyndith vs. Moore et al., involving the ownership of the magnificent estate of Dunraven, was passing through the southern portion of the vast park, near sunset, on his way to his lately-acquired home.

A childish scream startled him from his reflections. Quickening his steps, he came suddenly upon the woebegone figure of his small nephew.

"Uncle Max" shrieked Tom, wildly, "come quick! Julie has tumbled into the pond!"

In a few swift strides Max reached the scene of disaster and drew out the dripping form of the little girl.

"Tom pushed me in!" sobbed Julie, as her rescuer enveloped her in his own coat, and set out for the house—"just because I wouldn't let him have all the cheese. I won't 'lope with you now, so there!"

"You see," explained Tom, somewhat shamefacedly as he met his uncle's inquiring glance, "Julie took over half the turnover at one bite, and only gave me a stingy bit of cheese. I tried to get some more, and somehow she tumbled into the water. I'm awful sorry!"

"I shan't play with you any more," said Julie, primly. Mamma don't 'prove of you, 'cause it's your fault we're nothing but beggars and so—"

The sudden appearance of Cleo on the scene checked the words on the small heroine's lips.

"Oh, what is it? What has happened? she exclaimed white with alarm.

"Nothing—only Tom pushed me into the pond," said Julie, unjustly. "But old man Moore pulled me out, and now I'm going to his house to see his frying-pan," triumphantly.

Cleo looked up in the handsome face of Tom's uncle, and a cry of surprise left her lips.

"Max!" she faltered, her color fading.

"Cleo!" he echoed, eagerly.

"You—you are not—the Mr. Moore who owns Dunraven?" she queried.

"I am," was the calm reply.

A shade of hauteur was manifest in her voice.

"Will you give Julie to me, please?" she said. "I can carry her home!"

"No, no!" And Julie clung to the young man's neck. "I'm going to Dunraven, I tell you. I won't go home with you, Cleo. I like Tom's uncle, and I don't believe he made us beggars. You didn't, did you?" to Max.

A light broke upon him.

"It can not be possible," he said, in a shocked voice, "that your mother was the contestant in the suit? Her name was Lyndith. Yours is Maynard."

"Mr. Lyndith was my step-father," said Cleo. frigidly.

"I did not know. How could I?" Max murmured, apologetically. "The estate was rightfully mine, but had I known, your claim should have stood. Cleo, I loved you when we met a year ago — I love you still. Will you let me make it all right, at least? Will you be my wife?"

"Oh! and will Cleo have to wash her face in the frying-pan if she marries you?" breathlessly inquired irrepressible Juliet. "I don't think she *could* comb her hair with a wagon-wheel — it is so long."

"What do you mean, darling?" asked Cleo, perplexedly. "I'm afraid mamma was right about the fever. You frightened us dreadfully, Juliet, by going off like that."

"But I wanted to see Tom's uncle," said the small sinner. "You know nurse told me abouyout Mr. Moore now—

"'Old man Moore was a very fine man,
Washed his face in the frying pan,
Combed his hair with a wagon wheel,
And died with the toothache in his heel.'"

Max and Cleo joined in. laughter over this solemnly-recited piece of doggerel.

"I don't do all that," said Tom's uncle, regretfully. "I am not such a celebrity. But if you will plead my case with Cleo, my little sister that is to be, I will practice a little and rehearse it for your benefit—all but the toothache."

Cleo blushed enchantingly.

"Such nonsense!" she said, shyly "We somehow had the impression that you were old—how could I guess it was really *you*, Max?— and we felt rather sore over our defeat—mamma especially. Nurse repeats plenty of nonsensical rhymes to Juliet."

By this time they were at the door of Dunraven Hall; but Max passed straight on to the modest little cottage, and placed the modern Juliet in her mother's arms.

There was a grand wedding in the village not long after. Tom was "best man" and Juliet bridesmaid. They had made up their quarrel, because, as Juliet wisely said:

"We're the same family now, an' 'lopements are gone out, anyhow."—Saturday Night.

First Steam War Ship.

It is generally known that the first steam-driven vessel to cross the Atlantic was built in Canada. The information is not so general, however, that this same craft was subsequently converted into a cruiser, and was the first steamship engaged in actual war.

The facts in the case are quoted by the Toronto News from "Johnson's Alphabet of First Things in Canada." The ship was the Royal William. She was built at the Cove, Quebec, in the winter of 1830-31, and during the season of 1832-33 plied between Quebec and Halifax. In the latter season she was sent to London, and was there chartered by the Portuguese government to transport troops intended for the late Dom Pedro to Brazil. Returning to London, she was sold to the Spanish government, by the latter converted into a cruiser, and employed against Don Carlos in the civil war of 1836, thus being the first steamer to fire a hostile shot. There is still another curious fact that may have been overlooked—that troops withdrawn from Canada, upon the close of the American war of 1812-15, for the purpose of joining the army intended to crush Napoleon after his return from Elba, were transported down the St. Lawrence by a Canadian steamer. This was probably the first occasion on which a steam vessel was used for purposes of military transport. Canada, therefore, not only furnished the world with the first steam vessel, but she almost certainly provided the first steam troop ship as well.

Sleep With Head to the North.

The old-time superstitious belief that human beings should sleep with their head toward the north is now believed to be based on a scientific principle. Some French savans have made experiments upon the body of a criminal who had suffered death, and these tests go to prove that each human body is in itself an electric battery, one electrode being represented by the head and the other by the feet. The body of the subject upon which the queer experiments mentioned above were made, was taken immediately after death and placed upon a pivotal board, free to move in any direction. After some little vacillation the head portion turned towards the north, and then remained stationary. One of the experimenters took hold of the pivot board and turned it so that the head pointed south, but upon being freed it almost immediately resumed the first-named position—turned until the head pointed north. To prove that this was neither accidental or coincident upon muscular twitchings, as some had suggested, the board was repeatedly turned half around and then freed, but always with similar results.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

Of the 3,550 vessels using the Suez Canal in 1892, 2,591 were British. France fell from second to third place in the list, with 174. Germany follows England, and only 292 ships of that nation passed through the canal. Two American vessels used it.

Farmer Versus Baker.

A certain baker in business in a small town in Normandy obtained his supply of butter from a farmer in the neighborhood. One day he discovered that the pats, which were supposed to weigh three pounds each, were not up to the standard, and further examination revealed a steady diminution in the daily provision. At last the baker lodged a formal complaint against the farmer, and the affair was brought before the local court.

"Have you scales?" inquired the magistrate.

"Yes, Monsieur le Juge," was the reply.

"And have you any weights?" continued the Judge. An answer this time in the negative was as promptly given.

"But how did you manage to weigh your butter?" asked the magistrate.

Then the farmer related that ever since the baker had taken his butter he had returned the compliment by buying his bread. The baker supplied him with three-pound loaves, and he had used them as weights for his butter. "It is his fault, not mine, if the weight is not correct," added the farmer, who was speedily acquitted and left the court in triumph with an escort of friends and admirers. Since this trial the farmer is said to have been supplied with more than his due provision of bread; but he has taken good care not to fall into the opposite error, and the baker has now his three-pound pats of butter, full weight, but not an ounce more.—London Telegraph.

Gutta percha was introduced into Europe from Malaga in 1852. The annual consumption now is 4,000,000 pounds.

In 1862 France had 101,500 threshing machines, of which 2850 were worked by steam.

Conductor E. D. Loomis, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1; by mail, $1.15.

Cough nights? On going to bed take a dose of Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup.

Beecham's Pills instead of sloshy mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cts. a box.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

For Indigestion. Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels,

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act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $2. For free sample address

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 60 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Magic Cyphilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

is a scientifically prepared Liniment and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to life of Mother and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Sold by all druggists.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Comfort for Business Men."

TEXT: *"Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem."*—Isaiah xl., 2.

What an awful six weeks in commercial circles! The crashing of banks from San Francisco to New York and from ocean to ocean. The complete uncertainty that has halted all styles of business for three months and the pressure of the money market for the last year have put all bargain makers at their wits' end. Some of the best men in the land have faltered—men whose hearts are enlisted in every good work and whose hands have blessed every great charity. The church of God can afford to extend to them her sympathies and plead before heaven with all availing prayer. The schools such men have established, the churches they have built, the asylums and beneficent institutions they have fostered, will be their eulogy long after their banking institutions are forgotten.

Such men can never fail. They have their treasures in banks that never break and will be millionaires forever. The stringency of the money market, I am glad to say, begins to relax. May the wisdom of Almighty God come down upon our National legislature at their convening next month in Washington and such results be reached as shall restore confidence and revive trade and multiply prosperities! Yet not only now in the time of financial disaster, but all through life, our active business people have a struggle, and I think it will be appropriate and useful for me to talk about their trials and try to offer some curative prescriptions.

In the first place, I have to remark that a great many of our business men feel ruinous trials and temptations coming to them from small and limited capital in business. It is everywhere understood that it takes now three or four times as much to do business well as once it did. Once a few hundred dollars were turned into goods—the merchant would be his own store sweeper, his own salesman, his own bookkeeper. He would manage all the affairs himself, and everything would be net profit. Wonderful changes have come. Costly apparatus, extensive advertising, exorbitant store rents, heavy taxtation, expensive agencies, are only parts of the demand made upon our commercial men, and when they have found themselves in such circumstances with small capital they have sometimes been tempted to run against the rocks of moral and financial destruction.

This temptation of limited capital has ruined men in two ways. Sometimes they have shrunk down under the temptation. They have yielded the battle before the first shot was fired. At the first hard gun they surrendered. Their knees knocked together at the fall of the auctioneer's hammer. They blanched at the financial peril. They did not understand that there is such a thing a heroism in merchandise, and that there are Waterloos of the counter, and that a man can fight no braver battle with the sword than he can with the yardstick.

Their souls melted in them because sugars were up when they wanted to buy and down when they wanted to sell and unsalable goods were on the shelf and bad debts in their ledger. The gloom of their countenances overshadowed even their dry goods and groceries. Despondency, coming from limited capital, blasted them. Others have felt it in a different way. They have said: "Here I have been trudging along. I have been trying to be honest all these years. I find it is of no use. Now it is make or break."

The small craft that could have stood the stream is put out beyond the lighthouse on the great sea of speculation. Stocks are the dice with which he gambles. He bought for a few dollars vast tracts of western land. Some man at the east living on a fat homestead meets this gambler of fortune and is persuaded to trade off his estate here for lots in a western city with large avenues and costly palaces and lake steamers smoking at the wharves and rail trains coming down with lightning speed from every direction. There it is all on paper! The city has never been built nor the railroads constructed, but everything points that way, and the thing will be done as sure as you live. And that is the process by which many have been tempted through limitation of capital into labyrinths from which they could not be extricated.

I would not want to chain honest enterprise. I would not want to block up any of the avenues for honest accumulation that open before young men. On the contrary, I would like to cheer them on and rejoice when they reach the goal, but when there are such multitudes of men going to ruin for this life and the life that is to come through wrong notions of what are lawful spheres of enterprise it is the duty of ministers of religion and the friends of all young men to utter a plain, emphatic, unmistakable protest. These are the influences that drown men in destruction and perdition.

Again, a great many of our business men are tempted to over-anxiety and care. You know that nearly all commercial businesses are overdone in this day. Smitten with the love of quick gain, our cities are crowded with men resolved to be rich at all hazards. They do not care how money comes. Our best merchants are thrown into competition with men of more means and less conscience, and if an opportunity of accumulation be neglected one hour some one else picks it up. From January to December the struggle goes on. Night gives no quiet to limbs tossing in restlessness, nor to a brain that will not stop thinking. The dreams are harrowed by imaginary loss and flashed with imaginary gains. Even the Sabbath cannot dam back the tide of anxiety, for this wave of worldliness dashes clear over the churches and leaves its foam on Bibles and prayer books.

Men who are living on salaries or by the culture of the soil cannot understand the wear and tear of body and mind to which our merchants are subjected when they do not know but that their livelihood and their business honor are dependent upon the uncertainties of the next hour. This excitement of the brain, this corroding care of the heart, this strain of effort that exhausts the spirit, sends a great many of our best men in midlife to the grave. They find that Wall street does not end at the East River. It ends at Greenwood! Their life dashed out against money safes. They go with their store on their back. They trudge like camels, sweating from Aleppo to Damascus. They make their life a crucifixion. Standing behind desks and counters, banished from the fresh air, weighed down by carking cares, they are so many suicides.

Oh, I wish I could to-day rub out some of these lines of care; that I could lift some of the burdens from the heart; that I could give relaxation to some of these worn muscles! It is time for you to begin to take it a little easier. Do your best, and then trust God for the rest. Do not fret. God manages all the affairs of your life, and He manages them for the best. Consider the lilies—they always have robes. Behold the fowls of the air—they always have nests. Take a long breath. Bethink betimes that God did not make you a pack horse. Dig yourselves out from among the hogsheads and the shelves, and in the light of the holy Sabbath day resolve that you will give to the winds your fears, and your fretfulness, and your distresses. You brought nothing into the world, and it is very certain you can carry nothing out. Having food and raiment, be therewith content.

The merchant came home from the store. There had been great disaster there. He opened the front door and said in the midst of his family circle: "I am ruined. Everything is gone. I am all ruined!" His wife said, "I am left," and the little child threw up its hands and said, "Papa, I am here." The aged grandmother seated in the room said, "Then you have all the promises of God beside, John." And he burst into tears and said: "God forgive me that I have been so ungrateful. I find I have a great many things left. God forgive me."

Again, I remark that many of our business men are tempted to neglect their home duties. How often it is that the store and the home seem to clash, but there ought not to be any collision. It is often the case that the father is the mere treasurer of the family, a sort of agent to see that they have dry goods and groceries. The work of family government he does not touch. Once or twice in a year he calls the children up on a Sabbath afternoon when he has a half hour he does not exactly know what to do with, and in that half hour he disciplines the children and chides them and corrects their faults and gives them a great deal of good advice, and then wonders all the rest of the year that his children do not do better when they have the wonderful advantage of that semi-annual castigation.

The family table, which ought to be the place for pleasant discussion and cheerfulness, often becomes the place of perilous expedition. If there be any blessing asked at all, it is cut off at both ends, and with the hand on the carving knife. He counts on his fingers, making estimates in the interstices of the repast. The work done, the hat goes to the head, and he starts down the street, and before the family has risen from the table he has bundled up another bundle of goods and says to the customer, "Anything more I can do for you to-day, sir?"

A man has more responsibilities than those which are discharged by putting competent instructors over his children and giving them a drawing master and music teacher. The physical culture of the child will not be attended to unless the father looks to it. He must sometimes lose his dignity. He must unlimber his joints. He must sometimes lead them out to their sports and games. The parent who cannot forget the severe duties of life sometimes to fly the kite, and trundle the hoop, and chase the ball, and jump the rope with his children ought never to have been tempted out of a crusty and unredeemable solitariness.

If you want to keep your children away from places of sin, you can only do it by making your home attractive. You may preach sermons and advocate reforms and denounce wickedness, and yet your children will be captivated by the glittering saloon of sin unless you can make your home a brighter place than any other place on earth to them. Oh, gather all charms into your house! If you can afford it bring books and pictures and cheerful entertainments to the household. But, above all, teach those children, not by half an hour twice a year on the Sabbath day, but day after day, and every day teach them that religion is a great gladness that throws chains of gold about the neck; that it takes no spring from the foot, no blitheness from the heart, no sparkle from the eye, no ring from the laughter, but that "her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

I sympathize with the work being done in many of our cities by which beautiful rooms are set apart by our Young Men's Christian Associations, and I pray God to prosper them in all things. But, I tell you, there is something back of that and before that. We need more happy, consecrated, cheerful Christian homes in America.

Have you ever ciphered out in the rule of loss and gain the sum, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul?" However fine your apparel, the winds of death will flutter it like rags. Homespun and a threadbare coat have sometimes been the shadow of coming robes made white in the blood of the Lamb. The pearl of great price is worth more than any gem you can bring from the ocean, than Australian or Brazilian mines strung in one carcanet. Seek after God, find His righteousness, and all shall be well here; all shall be well hereafter.

But I must have a word with those who during the present commercial calamities have lost heavily, or perhaps lost all their estate. If a man lose his property at 30 or 40 years of age, it is only a sharp discipline generally by which later he comes to larger success. It is all folly for a man to sit down in midlife discouraged. The marshals of Napoleon came to their commander and said, "We have lost the battle and we are being cut to pieces." Napoleon took his watch from his pocket and said: "It is only 2 o'clock in the afternoon. You have lost that battle, but you have time enough to win another. Charge upon the foe!"

Though the meridian of life has passed with you and you have been routed in many a conflict, give not up in discouragement. There are victories yet for you to gain. But sometimes monetary disaster comes to a man when there is something in his age or something in his health or something in his surroundings which make him know well that he will never get up again.

In 1857 it was estimated that for many years previous to that time annually there had been 30,000 failures in the United States. Many of those persons never recovered from the misfortune. But let me give a word of comfort in passing. The sheriff may sell you out of many things, but there are some things of which he cannot sell you out. He cannot sell out your health. He cannot sell out your family. He cannot sell out your Bible. He cannot sell out your God. He cannot sell out your heaven. You have more than you have lost.

Sons and daughters of God, children of an eternal and all loving Father, mourn not when your property goes. The world is yours, and life is yours, and death is yours, and immortality is yours, and thrones of imperial grandeur are yours, and rivers of gladness are yours, and shining mansions are yours, and God is yours. The eternal God has sworn it, and every time you doubt it you charge the King of heaven and earth with perjury. Instead of complaining how hard you have it, go home, take up your Bible full of promises, get down on your knees before God and thank Him for what you have instead of spending so much time in complaining about what you have not.

Some of you remember the shipwreck of the Central America. This noble steamer had, I think, about 500 passengers aboard. Suddenly the storm came, and the surges trampled the decks and swung into the hatches, and there went up a hundred voiced death shriek. The foam on the jaw of the wave; the pitching of the steamer as though it were leaping a mountain; the dismal flare of the signal rockets; the long cough of the steam pipes; the hiss of the extinguished furnaces; the walking of God on the wave! The steamer went not down without a struggle.

As the passengers stationed themselves in rows to bale out the vessel, hark to the thump of the buckets as men unused to toil with blistered hands and strained muscle tug for their lives. There is a sail seen against the sky. The flash of the distress gun is sounded. Its voice is heard not, for it is choked in the louder booming of the sea. A few passengers escaped, but the steamer gave one great lurch and was gone! So there are some men who sail on prosperously in life. All's well, all's well. But at last some financial disaster comes—a euroclydon. Down they go! the bottom of this commercial sea strewn with shattered hulks.

But because your property goes do not let your soul go. Though all else perish, save that, for I have to tell you of a more stupendous shipwreck than that which I have just mentioned. God launched this world 6000 years ago. It has been going on under freight of mountains and immortals, but one day it will stagger at the cry of fire. The timbers of rock will burn, the mountains flame like masts and the clouds like sails in the judgment hurricane. Then God shall take the passengers off the deck, and from the berths those who have long been asleep in Jesus, and He will set them far beyond the reach of storm and peril.

But how many shall go down? That will never be known until it shall be announced one day in heaven—the shipwreck of a world. Oh, my dear hearers, whatever you lose, though your houses go, though your lands go, though all your earthly possessions perish, may Almighty God, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, save all your souls.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

An adult person perspires twenty-eight ounces in twenty-four hours.

Phonograph cylinders are now made of a size suitable for mailing. They have a capacity of 200 words.

Professor Harkness calculates that the average weight of shooting stars does not differ much from one grain.

A beetle of the species called capricorn was found in a piece of wood in the hold of a ship at Plymouth, England. The wood had no external mark of any aperture.

Dr. John Murray, editor of the reports of the Challenger expedition has been awarded the Humboldt gold medal, its highest honor, by the Berlin Geographical Society, and Dr. Nansen has received a gold medal from the Paris Geographical Society.

Naphtha evaporates very rapidly. Its effect sometimes is not unlike that of laughing-gas. One day at the American Rubber Works, Cambridge, Mass., where naphtha is used in the cement for rubber seams, a number of the girls suddenly started laughing and singing, and a few of them fainted. They had taken too much naphtha.

The rabbit in Australia has been forced by his environment to alter his European habits. According to Mr. Tegetmeier, the forepaws of some have already become adapted for climbing trees in search of the food which they cannot find on the surface, and others have begun to litter on the bare ground. The Antipodean rabbit also swims very well.

Interesting experiments with rattlesnake venom are in progress at the pathological laboratory of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. The captured rattler is excited to strike at a glass saucer, into which the poison from the fangs falls. This is then injected in minute quantities beneath the skin of rabbits, and as soon as the unsuspecting animals are dead they are dissected to show the action of the venom.

Two interesting items regarding libraries formed a part of the late news. One was the announcement of the gift to Cornell University, "through the generosity of a friend," of the library of Professor Zarncke, of the University of Leipsic, which comprises more than 18,000 volumes, and is said to be unequalled by any other private library in Germany. Truly a splendid gift, and a most magnificent addition to the magnificent resources of the university at Ithaca. The other item, of a totally different character, was embodied in a despatch which stated that William C. Todd, of Atkinson, N. H., has given $50,000 to the Boston Public Library for the purpose of maintaining a newspaper reading-room, in which the newspapers of every large city in the world may be obtained. It is the intention of the giver that the money shall be invested in such a way as to yield an income of $2,000 annually. Of course this reading-room will be for the use of the community at large, being a part of Boston's free library, and it cannot fail to be highly appreciated in that centre of culture.

A Boy's Criticism.

Papa—"Well, Johnny, you went to church this morning?"

Johnny—"Yes, Papa."

Papa—"How did you like the sermon?"

Johnny—"The beginning was good and the end was good, but there was too much middle to it papa."—Boston Commercial.

Self-Medication.

Imagination has too much to do with a man's practice on himself. One who reads the little text book on physiology in the schools will immediately discern in every rumble of his intestines the kind of action the gastric juices are taking on the food that has gone into the stomach, and he soon becomes, if he pushes his investigations further, a monomaniac on hygiene. It is true that a man or woman who has arrived at the age of forty years ought to be able to decide at a glance the kind of food suited best to their digestive organs, and experience ought to teach them never to touch any food that disagrees with them. This is true also of drinking. When a man is forty years of age he ought to understand himself sufficiently to guard against all imprudences in either eating or drinking or working, but that is about all he ought to know about it. He expects to be employed as an expert on others in his own line of study, and he ought to be willing to reciprocate by employing a physician when he is sick.—Austin Statesman.

The wheat area of India is estimated at 27,000,000 acres.

None but Royal

Baking Powder is absolutely pure. No other equals it, or approaches it in leavening strength, purity, or wholesomeness. (See U. S. Gov't Reports.) No other is made from cream of tartar specially refined for it and chemically pure. No other makes such light, sweet, finely-flavored, and wholesome food. No other will maintain its strength without loss until used, or will make bread or cake that will keep fresh so long, or that can be eaten hot with impunity, even by dyspeptics. No other is so economical.

If you want the Best Food, Royal Baking Powder is indispensable.

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The new HARTMAN WIRE PANEL FENCE costs less than barbed wire, and is Humane, Strong, Visible and Ornamental.

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Do You Sleep Peacefully?

"Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep!
"He, like the world, his ready visit pays
"Where fortune smiles—"

Upon him that owns that best of beds, the

Pilgrim Spring Bed

Which is made of highly tempered steel wire, is the PERFECTION of EASE, and will last a LIFETIME. Avoid all common wire imitations, for they are like unto

"A villian with a smiling cheek;
"A goodly apple rotten at the heart;
"O, what a goodly outside falsehood hath—
"A quicksand of deceit."

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A CHILD CAN LIFT IT AND TURN IT OVER.

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The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

DRINK CHERRY AMBROSIA EASIER MADE THAN LEMONADE.

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Directions.—Teaspoonful Cherry Ambrosia and tablespoonful sugar, mixed with either cold or hot water. Ask for bottles at grocers and druggists, 25 and 50c. Send 6 2c. stamps for sample, by mail, or $1.00 for two 50c. bottles, by express, prepaid,—enough to make several gallons. (Agents make big pay with us.)

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If your dealer hasn't them write for catalogue, FREE

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CALIFORNIA INSECT TABLETS Kill household pests, plant and chicken lice (without injury to plant or chicken); one box, ten pints 15c. in stamps; dozen boxes, $1.25. Agents wanted. FLINN-DUNN CO., 19 East 14th St., New York

N Y N U—29

NTRE CURED SEND for FREE Circular. J. N. Klein, Belleville, N. J.

How Elephants Drink.

In India domesticated elephants are usually given drink from large wooden troughs filled with well water by means of a pump, and it is commonly an elephant that fills this trough, says a writer in the Manchester *Times*. Every morning he goes regularly to his task. While visiting a friend at his fine residence in India a correspondent of a paper saw a large elephant engaged in pumping such a trough full of water. He continues: "In passing I noticed that one of the two tree trunks which supported the trough at either end had rolled from its place, so that the trough, still elevated at one extremity, would begin to empty itself as soon as the water reached the level of the top at the other end, which lay on the ground. I stopped to see if the elephant would discover anything wrong. Soon the water began to run off at the end which had lost its support. The animal showed signs of perplexity when he saw this, but as the end near him lacked much of being full he continued to pump. Finally, seeing that the water continued to pass off, he left the pump handle and began to consider the phenomenon. He seemed to find it difficult to explain. Three times he returned to his pumping and three times he examined the trough. I was an absorbed looker-on impatient to see what would be done. Soon a lively flapping of the ears indicated the dawning of light. He went and smelled of the tree trunk which had rolled from under the trough. I thought for a moment that he was going to put it in its place again. But he was not, as I soon understood, the end which ran over disturbed his mind but the end which he found it impossible to fill. Raising the trough, which he then allowed to rest for an instant upon one of his huge feet, he rolled away the second supporting log with his trunk and then set the trough down, so that it rested at both ends on the ground. He then returned to the pump and completed his task.

The Discovery of Lithography

One of the greatest discoveries ever made was the result of the purest accidnet. It was in the year 1796. The citizens of Munich had just witnessed the first triumphant performance of Mozart's opera "Don Juan," and the theatre was deserted by all save one man, Alois Senefelder, who after making a round of inspection in the building to see that no sparks had ignited anything combustible, retired to his room to stamp the tickets of admission for the day following. When he entered his apartments he had three things in his hand—a polished whetstone which he had purchased for sharpening razors, a ticket stamp still moistened with printing ink, and a check on the treasurer of the theatre for his weekly salary. As he placed the latter upon the table a gust of wind swept it high up in his room for a moment and then deposited it in a basin filled with water. Senefelder dried the wet paper as well as he could and then weighted it down with the whetstone, upon which he had before carelessly placed the printing stamp. When he returned to his room the following morning he was astonished at seeing the letters of the stamp printed with remarkable accuracy upon the dampened paper. A thought came to him. He wondered whether by some such means he could not simplify his work of continually copying the songs of the chorus. He went out and purchased a large stone, commenced making experiments, and, as we all know, finally discovered the art of printing from stone — lithography.—*Stone.*

Peary and the Pole.

"If it be possible to get to the North Pole," says Peary, "I'll get there." That's the way to talk. That's the kind of spirit to have. That's the right purpose to set out with. That's the fundamental law of "get there." Hundreds of navigators who have striven to reach the North Pole have failed, but Peary is not discouraged for all that. They have endured hardships that weaklings would dread, but Peary was not born a weakit. When Peary said he meant to ling. They have lost their lives without seeing the Pole, but Peary is willing to risk his for a sight of to get there, he was not boasting; he was merely giving it to be understood that the stuff of the "get there" is in him. It is the choice of the world, the stuff of which success is made, the stuff that wins when winning is possible. We esteem that kind of stuff. It is not as plentiful as we wish it were. We are hopeful of Peary. Let him show the North Pole that he is an American of the United States, and if the old tradition is true that an Irishman sits on the Pole, let him order that Isishman off, that a Yankee may take his place.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Diphtheria.

The *Scientific American* gives this recipe, which the whole world ought to know: At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat of a child make the room close, then take a tin cup and pour into it a quanity of tar and turpentine, equal parts, then hold the cup over a fire so as to fill the room with fumes. The patient inhaling the fumes, will cough up and spit out all the membraneous matter, and the diphtheria will pass away. The fumes of the tar and turpentine loosens the matter in the throat and thus afford the relief that has baffled the skill of physicians.

Teacher's Examinations for 1893.

The annual examination of Teachers for Huntingdon county will be held as follows: Shirleysburg, July 10; Richvale, 11; Shade Gap, 12; Orbisonia, 13; Maddensville, 14; Three Springs, 15; Mapleton, 17; Cassville, 18; Chestnut Grove, 19; Broad Top City, 20; Valley Hopewell), 21; Entriken, 22; Marklesburg; 24; McConnelstown; 25; Hawns,26; Mill Creek, 27; Ardenheim, 28; Centre Union, 29. Alexandria, 31; Spruce Creek, August 1; Franklinville, 2; Warrior's Mark, 3; Petersburg, 4; Mooresville, 7; Saulsburg, 8, McAlevy's Fort, 9; Cornpropst's Mills, 10; Huntingdon (special), August 26.

Applicants who are strangers to the superintendent must present a certificate of good moral character, before entering the class. Examinations will begin at 8:30 A. M.

S. G. RUDY, Co. Supt.

Bark Wanted!

The undersigned will buy Rock Oak and Black Oak Bark at Mapleton until August 1, 1893, for Fayerweather & Ladew. Cash paid on delivery. I will pay $6.75 per ton for Rock Oak bark and $4.75 per ton for Black Oak. For particulars inquire of H. W. McDonald.

Wanted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write us at once for terms, and secure choice of territory.

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Rochester, N. Y.

Auctioneer.

Having had considerable experience as an auctioneer, I offer my services to such of the readers of the ITEM who contemplate making sale of personal effects or real estate. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

GEORGE SCHMITTLE,
2-1-tf. Mount Union, Pa.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale the following property: One 8 to 10 H. P. Engine and Saw Mill, in good repair and in good running order—price, $500. Also, one-half interest in an 18 H. P. Engine and Saw Mill, complete. Three good Horses, one 2-horse wagon, nearly new; one low lumber wagon, nearly new—for two or four horses; one new Osborne mower, one hay rake, one wind mill and one grain drill.

Having concluded to reduce my business I offer the above property at private sale for 30 days. Terms and prices can be had by calling on or addressing S. W. KIMMEL,
6-7-1m. Saltillo, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of J. E. McConahy, dec'd.)

Letters testamentary on the estate of J. E. McConahy, late of Mapleton Depot, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. E. McCONAHY,
H. H. WAITE, Attorney. J. C. McCONAHY, Executors.
Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 25, '93.

AGENTS WANTED To canvass for the sale of our HOME-GROWN NURSERY STOCK. NEW PROFIT SHARING SYSTEM. Salary and expenses paid. **W & T. SMITH CO.** The Geneva Nursery, Geneva. N. Y. Established 1846. One of the Largest, Oldest Established, and Best Known Nurseries in the United States.

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(Bargain Store.)
Saltillo, Pa

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The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

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